

Dirty Deal

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

No. 34,227 11/93 LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1993 ESTABLISHED 1887



LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT — Romanians, some even leaping atop the throng, mobbing the Argentine Embassy in Bucharest on Monday to seek immigration forms. The scuffles have become a daily event for the past two weeks, ever since Argentina said it would receive applications. The embassy said that 17,000 had applied to emigrate.

Delors to See Clinton In Attempt to Cool Brewing Trade War

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — The European Community sought Monday to play down the prospect of a trade war with the United States. The Community announced that Jacques Delors would meet President Bill Clinton on Thursday, and EC officials refrained from any threat of retaliation in a dispute over public procurement.

Mr. Delors, president of the EC Commission, had been expecting to pay a get-acquainted call on Mr. Clinton in Washington before returning to Europe from a visit to Latin America, officials said. But the confirmation of the meeting took on much greater significance after a last-minute U.S. decision to call off negotiations on the procurement issue, which had been scheduled to take place Monday in Brussels.

China Accuses U.K. of Sowing Disorder in Colony

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng on Monday accused Britain of "perfidiously" trying to create disorder in Hong Kong and attempting to impede the territory's smooth return to China.

U.S. Approves BA-US Air Deal

The Clinton administration on Monday approved a scaled-down \$300 million investment by British Airways in the troubled American carrier USAir. (Page 13)

Seoul Imposes Sanctions Against North

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam, imposing the first of what is expected to be a series of economic sanctions against North Korea, on Monday ordered an end to all moves to invest in the North's crippled economy until it reverses its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Eastern U.S. Digs Out After Blizzard

People throughout the Eastern United States were digging out on Monday after the weekend blizzard that left at least 115 people dead. President Bill Clinton granted federal disaster relief to 21 Florida counties and approved emergency aid for Alabama and Tennessee. (Page 2)

Bundesbank Cools Optimism For Rate Cuts

MILAN — The president of the Bundesbank warned Monday that no one should assume that the German central bank would cut interest rates because of the Solidarity Pact agreement between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Germany's regional governments.

UN General's Gamble Pays Off in Bosnia

PARIS — General Philippe Morillon, commander of the United Nations troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Monday that he had won agreement by Bosnian Serbs for a conditional cease-fire around the besieged Muslim city of Srebrenica.

Israeli Settlers Take to Streets

ISRAELI SETTLERS TAKE TO STREETS — Israeli settlers setting up a roadblock Monday in the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah to protest the killing of two Israelis by Arabs. In Washington, Prime Minister Rabin said he was willing to pull back from the Golan Heights to make peace with Syria. (Page 7)

Keeping the Doctor Away Forget the Apple, Try an Applejack

LONDON — A medical research study in Britain has shown that people who drink alcohol every day catch fewer colds. Of about 500 volunteers at the Common Cold Research Unit, three who drank up to three shots of whiskey, three glasses of wine or three bottles of beer every day caught far fewer colds than those who drank little or nothing.

In Juliet's Hometown, True Love Still Goes Awry

VERONA, Italy — O Romeo, Romeo. Wherefore art thou Romeo? Or Omer, or Tony? Juliet's not the only person who'd like to know. Last year, some 2,000 letters from the lovelorn across the globe arrived in this northern Italian city that Shakespeare endowed with fame beyond its Roman antiquities, addressed either to Juliet Capulet, or, since she was secretly wed by the time she died, to Juliet Montague.

See KOREA, Page 7 See BOSNIA, Page 7 See GERMANY, Page 7 See ROMEO, Page 2

At Least 115 Dead As the Eastern U.S. Digs Out of Blizzard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Millions of people in the Eastern United States struggled Monday with the effects of the weekend blizzard, with many travelers still stuck in airports or on snowbound interstate highways.

At least 115 people, from Canada to Cuba, died in the storm. Hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses still had no electricity.

North Carolina officials estimated that 160,300 people were still snowbound at home or in shelters in the state's mountainous west, with plowing crews making little progress in reaching them. In Tennessee, officials said that more than 4,000 people were still housed in 95 shelters in 27 counties.

Rescuers used helicopters, plows, front-end loaders and four-wheel-drive vehicles to reach hikers, travelers and snowbound rural residents.

New York City officials asked workers to leave their cars at home and take mass transit. Street parking gave way to mounds of snow as 1,700 snowplows began clearing city streets.

Most schools in storm-hit areas were closed, although the New York City school system, the nation's largest, was open. In Washington, federal offices were open, but many employees were unable to reach their offices because of difficult travel conditions.

The highest death toll was in Florida, with 26. Pennsylvania reported 19 deaths; New York, 16; Tennessee, 8; Alabama, 7; North Carolina, 5; and Georgia and Virginia, 4 each.

President Bill Clinton granted federal disaster relief to 21 Florida counties hit by wind and flooding and approved emergency aid for Alabama and Tennessee.

In the mountains of eastern Tennessee, 100 hikers remained in shelters and tents. In North Carolina's Great Smoky Mountains, 56 students from a school in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, were missing.

Ray Carlson, a spokesman for the Cranbrook Kingswood Upper School, said 66 of the 122 students, teachers and other adults were safely out. He said the rest were unaccounted for.

The authorities in West Virginia resumed a search on Monday for six horseback riders from Ohio missing since Friday in the rugged Cranberry Glades wilderness area. The group included a 12-year-old and a 13-year-old. The area got up to 44 inches (1.1 meter) of snow and drifts were up to 16 feet (about five meters).

Aviation officials said the disruptions to air travel were among the most widespread in memory. Although most airports were reopened by Monday, closings were expected to affect or delay flight plans through Tuesday, according to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Officials had closed nearly every airport on the East Coast, from South Florida to Maine, forcing the cancellation of thousands of flights.

Jerry Lavey, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said he could not remember a

storm that had wreaked such havoc on the U.S. air transport system.

"There was virtually nothing moving," he said. "Essentially, everything east of Chicago was disrupted. And when that happens, it has a big effect on national and international travel."

Airports in Atlanta, Boston, New York, Washington and other cities reopened on Sunday. There were not many flights, however, and air travel was backed up Monday throughout the United States.

At Newark International Airport in New Jersey, travelers frustrated by delays jumped on ticket counters Sunday and shouted obscenities. Fists were thrown. No immediate arrests were made.

Although runways were clear Monday at Newark, crews were still struggling to clear ice and packed snow from taxiways, parking lots and airport roadways.

(NYT, AP, Reuters, AFP)



Governor Neil Miller of Georgia, foreground, helping motorists push a car stranded by the weekend blizzard in Calhoun, Georgia.

WORLD BRIEFS

53% in Danish Poll Back EC Treaty

COPENHAGEN (AFP) — Fifty-three percent of Danish voters would support the Maastricht treaty in a second referendum on May 18, while 31 percent are opposed and 16 percent are undecided, according to a poll published Monday by the financial daily newspaper Børsen.

In the poll, which was based on a survey of 1,041 people on March 8 and 9, 40 percent of the voters who identified themselves as Social Democrats were opposed to greater European unity, while 43 percent were in favor and 17 percent were undecided.

Among voters from the Socialist People's Party, 75 percent were opposed to the treaty, despite several concessions to Denmark made by the European Community after Danes rejected the treaty in a referendum in June. The latest poll results indicated a rift between the rank and file of the Socialist People's Party and its leaders, who pledged their overwhelming support for the treaty during an extraordinary meeting on Sunday.

Suspicion on Another Italy Politician

ROME (Reuters) — Renato Altissimo, the secretary-general of the Liberal Party, became the latest high-profile victim on Monday of a corruption scandal that is tearing the Italian political system apart, Italian state radio reported.

Reports on evening radio and television bulletins said Milan magistrates had sent Mr. Altissimo, whose party is part of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's coalition government, an official warning that he faced investigation for corruption.

The reports, also carried by several Italian news agencies, said Mr. Altissimo was being investigated for bribes his party allegedly received from the state electricity board ENEL and the ANAS national road building organization. Mr. Altissimo, contacted at his home, denied receiving any bribes.

Somali Factions Reopen Peace Talks

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — A new round of Somali peace talks opened Monday with faction leaders still at odds over whether to create a national government. However, they said they were willing to form the regional authorities that United Nations officials say are needed for relief and reconstruction efforts to continue.

As he entered Africa Hall, Mohammed Ali Mahdi, the self-proclaimed Somali president who claims to represent a coalition of 11 factions, called for a transitional government. "A national government should come from this meeting," he said, adding that the government would then determine when to hold elections.

But other members of his coalition and his chief rival, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, said they favored first building regional authorities that could form police forces to help end widespread banditry. A U.S.-led coalition arrived in December to impose order and safeguard aid deliveries that were being stolen in what was then a land in anarchy.

Arab League to Discuss Lockerbie

TUNIS (Reuters) — An Arab League committee will meet Thursday in Tunis in a new effort to solve Libya's standoff with the West over the Lockerbie affair, officials sources in Tunisia said.

Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania and Libya, all committee members, will meet with the Arab League's secretary-general, Esmat Abdel Meguid.

Diplomats in Tunis said the meeting precedes an April 15 deadline for a UN review of the sanctions imposed on Libya for noncooperation. Recent reports have said Western governments were considering broader sanctions against Libya, including a ban on its oil, to make it hand over two of its nationals accused of blowing up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots Cite Electronic Gadgets' Effect

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 40 pilots have complained to the U.S. government that their instruments had been affected by passengers' electronic gadgets, and the complaints have prompted an airline industry group to press for an outright ban.

The government prohibits only the use of cellular phones and radio devices on flights, leaving a range of popular electronic devices from computers to calculators "in limbo," a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said. Recently, the agency warned pilots of possible interference from these devices, but it added that "the probability of all necessary conditions occurring simultaneously is extremely low." It has ordered further study.

A majority of the pilots' complaints about interference cited cellular phones or citizens band radios as the culprit. The second-most common complaint involved lap-top computers, followed by remote-control toys. Last week, Northwest Airlines prohibited the use of electronic gadgets during takeoffs, landings, and when a plane is below 10,000 feet. Delta Airlines already had prohibited cellular phones, portable CD players and FM receivers.

Thousands of Nigerian commuters were stranded in Lagos on Monday as most of the main big-city buses disappeared from the streets because their owners had failed to make them roadworthy by a police deadline. After three accidents involving the buses last month in which more than 50 people died, the police ordered all "motor" bus companies to repair their vehicles by March 15. (AFP)

Century's Worst? Records Didn't Fall Everywhere

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Was it the winter storm of the century?
 Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, certainly have reason to think so. The blizzard of 1993 dropped 21 inches (53 centimeters) of snow in each place, a record in both cases.

But many New Yorkers and other residents of the Washington-Boston corridor need not be accused of an excess of cynical cool if they look at the weekend's snows and ask, "So what else is new?"

It all depends on what locality one is talking about, and on how the storm is measured.

Over all, few winter cyclones have inflicted so wide a variety of heavy weather — from snow to rain to sleet to hurricane-force winds to thunderstorms — on so many places at once. And by at least one criterion, this storm looks peerless: No

winter storm so intense has ever affected so vast an area inhabited by so many Americans.

If that is the measure, then it probably was the storm of the century, said Paul G. Knight, a meteorologist at the Pennsylvania State University Weather Communications group.

Mr. Knight and his colleagues are calling the storm a "snow-a-cane," since it combined the characteristics of a hurricane and a blizzard in one vast weather system. Winds circulating counterclockwise around the storm's center lashed Atlanta and Boston simultaneously.

Still, there were wide differences in the storm's impact. In a broad stretch straddling the Appalachians, reaching from just west of metropolitan New York City to western Pennsylvania and western New York state, it was a first-order blizzard. Two feet (60 centimeters) of snow was common, and a few spots got three feet.

Snowdrifts mounted as high as 10 feet. Snow fell on New York City early in the storm, then sleet and in some spots rain. It had been all snow, Mr. Knight said. Manhattan might have received more than the foot or so it did get. That would have equaled the last major winter cyclone to hit the New York metropolitan area, a monster that dropped 17.6 inches on the city on Feb. 12, 1983. But it would have fallen far short of the city's record of 26.1 inches on Dec. 26, 1947, not to mention the 21 inches of the blizzard of 1888.

In the Washington-Boston corridor, said Mr. Knight, "in no way was it the storm of the century in terms of snow."

Snow aside, the storm's gigantic rotating air mass created such intensity that atmospheric pressures hit record low readings in many places. In Philadelphia, the 28.43 inches of mercury measured Sunday was a record low, not only for winter storms, but for all storms there.

But it fell short of the continent's most intense winter cyclone, whose central pressure reached 28.2 inches of mercury at Canton, in northern New York state, in 1913.

The lower the storm's pressure, the stronger its winds. This weekend's pressures produced hurricane-force gusts up and down the coast, from Cherry Point, North Carolina, to New York's La Guardia Airport to Boston's Logan Airport.

The pressure at the storm's center was actually lower than that of a hurricane that devastated New York's Long Island in August 1991. That storm was rated a category 3 on the Saffir-Simpson scale, meaning that it was of moderate-to-high intensity as hurricanes go.

But a hurricane is "more tightly wound" than a winter storm, Mr. Knight said, and this weekend's circulating winds were therefore less concentrated, producing no sustained winds of hurricane force.

UN Panel Indicts El Salvador Military

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, New York — El Salvador's military committed the vast majority of atrocities during the country's civil war, ranging from the massacre of six Jesuits to the slaughter of thousands of civilians, an international rights panel said Monday.

The United Nations-appointed commission called for the immediate removal of the military officers whom it cited for human rights violations and urged that rights abusers be barred from political office for at least 10 years.

"The army, security forces and death squads linked to them committed massacres, sometimes of hundreds of people at a time," said the panel's report, which was released after a seven-month investigation.

Hours before the report was issued, President Alfredo Cristiani of

El Salvador called for a general amnesty, saying it would "close the door to all temptation of revenge and reprisals."

But Fernan Cienfuegos, a member of the rebel's political commission, rejected the idea, saying, "First we must apply the recommendations and later discuss the possibility of an amnesty."

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, agreed with that proposal.

"In order to put behind them the trauma of the war, the Salvadorans have to go through the catharsis of facing the truth," Mr. Boutros Ghali said Monday. "There can be no reconciliation without the public knowledge of the truth."

The UN panel, made up of U.S., Colombian and Venezuelan jurists, was set up under a January 1992 peace accord that ended the 12-year war. Most of the 75,000 people killed in the war were civilians suspected of leftist leanings.

The commission blamed rebel leaders for some rights violations, saying they had ordered the deaths of U.S. soldiers and of mayors of towns under government control.

But among killings attributed to the military was the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980 as the war was beginning. The slaying of Archbishop Romero was led by a Mass, and the 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter

were among the rights violations that drew international outrage.

The UN commission found a chain of command for the slaying of the Jesuits that led to General René Emilio Ponce, then a colonel, who resigned Friday from his post as defense minister.

General Ponce and others ordered Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides to have counterinsurgency soldiers from the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Battalion kill the Jesuits and leave no witnesses, the report said.

The Atlacatl Battalion, which was disbanded last year, also committed the worst massacre of the war, the slaughter of at least 200 peasants around El Mozote in December 1981. Some estimates of the death toll reach 1,000.

When bodies from the massacre were exhumed last year, investigators said most of the dead were children, women and elderly men. Investigators said many apparently were killed in military-style executions.

Another finding of the commission had long been widely suspected — that Archbishop Romero's assassination was ordered by Roberto d'Aubuisson, a founder of Mr. Cristiani's rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance Party who died of cancer last year.

The commission found leftist rebels guilty of "grave human rights violations" that included killing

and kidnapping civilians, "dissidents in the rebel movement, mayors, judges and unarmed U.S. military personnel."

It put the number of "grave violations" by rebels at 400 killings and 300 disappearances.

The commission said leaders of the rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front ordered the 1985 killings of four U.S. Marine embassy guards at an outdoor cafe.

The investigators were unable to establish responsibility for the 1980 slaying of four American churchwomen — three nuns and a Catholic lay worker.

But the report named numerous officials who it said were aware that senior officers had ordered the killings — among them the National Guard director, Colonel Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

Five guardsmen who said they acted on higher orders were convicted in the case and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The commission report was written by former President Belisario Betancur Cuartas of Colombia, former Foreign Minister Reynaldo Figueredo of Venezuela, and a U.S. human rights lawyer, Thomas Buergenthal.

The commission received testimony from 2,000 sources on the fate of 7,000 victims and got secondary information on more than 18,000 victims.

2 Convicts Charged In Bombay Bombings

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service
BOMBAY — The police on Monday accused two Bombay men with long criminal records of direct involvement in planting several of the dozen large bombs that exploded here Friday, claiming at least 225 lives.

The two men were formally charged in the case but escaped in a shoot-out in north Bombay when the police tried to arrest them, said Police Commissioner A.S. Samra.

He said the pair had been identified by witnesses as being among those who checked into three luxury Bombay hotels last Thursday, provided fictitious addresses and then disappeared from rooms where bombs detonated on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Samra announced other charges and developments in the bombing investigation, some of which hinted at connections to Bombay's notorious organized crime groups.

But the commissioner said his mind remained open about who carried out the terrorist attacks, and he reiterated his conviction that because of the kinds of explosives employed, the bombers had received support from outside India.

Since Sunday, the police have found an additional three motor scooters around Bombay loaded with about 40 pounds each of Semtex plastic explosives and chemical "pencil timer" delay detonation devices. The scooters bombs failed to go off as scheduled on Friday and have been defused, the police said.

Mr. Samra said a team of American "explosives experts" was on its way to Bombay to exchange information and examine evidence in the case.

He said he did not know what U.S. agencies the experts represented or whether they were examining possible links between Bombay's explosions and the recent bombing at the World Trade Center in New York. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in New Delhi declined comment.

The two men accused Monday were identified as Mangesh Pawar, 26, and Piloal Khan, 30. Between them, the two have been arrested or convicted at least 18 times on charges including murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, extortion and narcotics trafficking, a senior police official said.

The police said the men had been linked to some of Bombay's many crime networks, which dominate this prosperous city's smuggling, land-grabbing, extortion, and narcotics rackets.

Bombay's financiers and industrialists, meanwhile, made a start at getting back on track after Friday's destructive bombing at the Bombay Stock Exchange. Amid shards of glass, crumbled plaster, and shouts from traders, the exchange reopened in a temporary section of its badly damaged headquarters on Dalal Street, India's financial center.

Trade Center's Luxury Hotel To Be Closed to Midsummer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The New York Vista Hotel, a luxury hotel whose underground floors were devastated by the bombing at the World Trade Center, will be closed until at least midsummer, according to Port Authority officials.

While construction crews worked to shore up the hotel's damaged basement, investigators continued to search for three more suspects in the Feb. 26 bombing. The bombing killed five people, injured more than a 1,000 and crippled the center's two towers.

The explosion caused the collapse of several floors beneath the hotel that housed vital mechanical systems, said Charles Malkish, the trade center's director.

"There's no physical damage to the Vista, but we need to shore up the mechanical areas below it, including an elevator pit," he said.

The hotel has laid off 550 workers since the blast, said Elisabeth Eitman, spokeswoman for Hilton International, which manages the Vista under a 30-year contract with the Port Authority.

With cranes and small bulldozers, workers continued in frigid weather Sunday to haul tons of debris from the crater created by a blast. Searchers found a body in the rubble Monday. It was not immediately identified, but trained dogs had been sent into the blast area eight times during the weekend searching for Wilfredo Mercado, an employee of the Vista Hotel missing since the explosion.

In the World Trade Center, the main concourse that links the two towers will reopen Tuesday, Mr. Malkish said. The towers will open by April 1, officials said. (NYT, AP)

Policeman Sentenced to Die For Sex Orgies in Morocco

Reuters
RABAT, Morocco — A senior Moroccan police officer who confessed to having had sex with more than 1,600 women in three years of debauchery was sentenced to death by a Casablanca court on Monday for sexual violence.

Chief Police Commissioner Haj Mohammed Mustapha Tabet, 54, was convicted of rape, depriving women of their virginity, abduction, inciting debauchery, violence and assault while holding sex orgies in a flat he kept for the purpose.

Opposition newspapers said Mr. Tabet had been allowed to act with impunity by authorities who knew what he was doing. Human rights and women's groups expressed outrage, and Muslim fundamentalists demanded death by stoning or crucifixion, rather than by firing squad, which is the usual method.

The prosecutor, Nourredine Rishi, told the court that Mr. Tabet, who is married with two wives and five children, was a "criminal machine" and said that "if there was a more severe punishment the public prosecutor would have demanded it."

Prosecutors showed the court 118 pornographic videos of Mr. Tabet and his friends having sex with 518 women and girls over a period of three years.

Mr. Tabet, who has 10 days to appeal, filmed the orgies with two remote-controlled cameras hidden in his flat and kept a numbered list of his sex partners on a computer.

Mr. Tabet picked up women in the street and bought them sweets before taking them to his flat, lawyers said. In several cases he demanded sex in return for issuing passports or other official documents.

The court awarded damages to 18 plaintiffs ranging from 30,000 to 150,000 dirhams (\$3,250 to \$16,200).

Peninsula's rooftop pool
 has the only
 lanes in New York
 that aren't jammed.

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ROMEO: In His Hometown, Love Still Goes Awry
 (Continued from page 1)
 university here to help with translation and replies.

"The writers are often lonely people," said Laura Zanitti, one of two Italians who, along with students from Mexico, Japan, China and Georgia, read the heroine's mail and sign their replies as "Juliet's secretary."

"We ask ourselves: What do they need?" Miss Zanitti said. "We try to give a personal answer and try to understand the sender." When that fails, they consult a local psychologist for advice.

Of the 2,000 letters the club received last year — seeking advice, declaring love — 600 were from Italy, and the rest from all around the world. Four-fifths are from women troubled by a Romeo they have already met; some of the rest are from men who cannot find a Juliet at all. None, so far, have been vulgar.

Some leave the impression that the writers are not quite sure whether the Capulets and the Montagues are extinct or not.

"How did Romeo keep up the lights he wore since we know that you didn't have electricity?" asked a group of schoolchildren from Ropes, Texas. "Didn't the knees get baggy?"

Others recount stories reminiscent of the medieval Italian saga that scholars believe inspired Shakespeare.

"We seem to have something in common; we have fallen in love with men our fathers do not approve of it even to speak with," a 15-year-old high school student wrote from Chicago. Her tale was grim: she was two months pregnant, she said, and her boyfriend, Tooy, "the leader of a big gang," is in jail.

"The reason he is in jail is stupid," she said. "One day when his head was full of thoughts of him and me, he sold some drugs to an undercover police officer."

A Pakistani woman living in Saudi Arabia, wrote of her love for Omer, a man whose family had been locked in a feud with hers for two generations. "What should I do?" she asked. "I am torn between my love for my family, who have made me what I am today, and my love for Omer, the man of my dreams."

The reply, Mr. Tamassia said, was simple: She and Omer should emigrate to the West, and be married.

Of all the letters, Mr. Tamassia said, only about 5 percent are addressed to Romeo, and they do not always have the silver-sweet sound of lovers' voices. "Why are you going to kill yourself for a Capulet?" an 18-year-old university student from Amman, Jordan, wrote to Romeo from a region steeped in intractable divisions.

"She is your enemy. Remember, you are a Montague, and Montagues hate Capulets. So that even shows that you are a lot more silly than I thought."

3 Sri Lanka Police Killed
Reuters
COLOMBO — Tamil separatists ambushed a police patrol in north-west Sri Lanka on Monday, killing three policemen, military authorities said. The patrol was searching for rebel mines when it was attacked, the military said.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

FIRST 100 DAYS / GORE'S ROLE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Where Does the Money Go When It's Over?

WASHINGTON — Stephen J. Solarz used \$250 of his leftover campaign funds to pay parking tickets. After Edward R. Madigan left the House to become secretary of agriculture he spent \$1,152 for a home security system. And \$400 from Dennis M. Hentel's fund went for House gym dues.

Recently retired members of the House of Representatives spend their leftover campaign contributions on everything from the ballet to football tickets, a survey shows. But they're also giving generously to charities and political candidates.

Much of the leftover campaign money, however, has yet to be spent. Former members are sitting on \$11.8 million, it was found in the federal campaign reports of 111 members whose House terms ended with the just-finished 102d Congress.

Among the expenditures:

- Marty Russo, former Democratic member from Illinois, made out checks for \$1,550 and \$3,270 to the Tournament Players Club, where a major golf tournament is held near Washington each year.
- Carl D. Pursell, a Michigan Republican, gave \$15,000 for a nursing research fund and \$5,000 each to the Salvation Army and the Kiwanis and Rotary foundations of Plymouth, Michigan.
- Chalmers P. Wylie, an Ohio Republican, transferred his remaining \$59,549 to a community service fund in his name.
- Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, paid \$240 for Cleveland Ballet "tickets-events."

Mr. Solarz, a New York Democrat, paid \$250 in parking tickets, had legal bills of \$197,000, handed back \$72,370 in contribution refunds and gave \$3,000 to other candidates.

The security system bought by Mr. Madigan was only a fraction of nearly \$517,000 still in his account — money that "will be put in a charitable trust," the Illinois Republican said.

In December 1990, the Federal Election Commission split 3-3 along partisan lines on whether spending not directly related to a campaign violates federal law. Democrats on the commission said it was a violation. Republicans said it was not.

Why Cisneros Is Planning to 'Reinvent HUD'

WASHINGTON — Henry G. Cisneros has been walking the halls, and he does not like what he sees. The secretary of housing and urban development earned his Ph.D. in public administration from George Washington University. He says he knows "internalization of subgoals" when he sees it.

What he means is that many HUD workers are so busy attending meetings, checking forms and enforcing obscure regulations that they have lost track of their real goal: housing for those who need it. "This is an Alice in Wonderland world," he said. "No human being could ever consciously create something this gridlocked and mazed."

He has tempered such criticism with praise for some individual civil servants. He even took one, Michael Janis, who oversees the nation's public-housing programs, to meet the president.

But just as President Bill Clinton has talked about "reinventing government," Mr. Cisneros says he plans to "reinvent HUD." He has asked his planning staff to help him write a new statement of purpose, with measurable goals.

Quote-Unquote

Defense Secretary Les Aspin, defending the administration's plan to close several U.S. military bases: "We are downsizing in the way many major corporations are. Just as they are eliminating overhead and closing unneeded plants, so we are eliminating overhead and closing unneeded military bases worldwide." (AP)

Being There: The Vice President as Clinton's Silent Point Man

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Vice President Al Gore, in Texas last week in a traditional vice presidential role — campaigning for a candidate — spotted a scholarly volume on the vice presidency and read aloud his favorite job description, written by Woodrow Wilson's vice president.

A vice president, Mr. Gore quoted Thomas R. Marshall as saying, is like a "man in a cataplectic fit: He cannot speak, he cannot move. He suffers no pain. He is perfectly conscious of all that goes on. But he has no part in it."

The description seems to fit somewhat the Al Gore who frequently appears glued to the side of President Bill Clinton during major speeches, news conferences and announcements. He does not speak. He hardly moves. He is just there, frozen.

The comedian Jay Leno joked the other day, "I tell you, if there was an energy tax

on people, Gore would be getting a refund."

But Mr. Gore's early performance suggests that he is assuming the traditional vice presidential role of giver-of-advice, political fund-raiser and point man on high-profile short-term assignments.

He also is showing some early signs of going beyond being a pro forma adviser. He is being taken seriously by the president not only in Mr. Gore's pet areas of the environment and high technology but also as a more experienced hand on the workings of Washington and on the complexities of some foreign-policy issues.

A revealing glimpse of his role as adviser occurred as Mr. Gore — in Texas party to campaign for Senator Bob Krueger, who faces a special election in seven weeks — finished a tour of a Head Start preschool center and prepared for a series of fund-raising events.

Aides impatiently waited in the school office for what one described as "a really

important fax" for Mr. Gore. What churned out of the machine were the pages of a Clinton speech to be given the next day that the president wanted the vice president to review.

Clinton aides say Mr. Gore reviews and offers suggestions for many of the president's speeches, a reversal of the Bush years, during which the White House reviewed Vice President Dan Quayle's speeches to ensure they avoided political and policy mine fields.

But no one suggested that President George Bush wanted Mr. Quayle's input on his speeches. Mr. Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos, said, "The vice president isn't clearing the president's speeches, obviously, but the president truly does want him to look at them and give him his advice."

There is anecdotal evidence, at least, of Mr. Gore's integration into the policymaking process. His aides hold key environmental and technology posts in the ad-

ministration. In a departure from the last 12 years, the vice president's national security aide — Leon Fuerth — is a full member of the "deputies" committee, which is the government's key working foreign-policy panel.

Mr. Gore's arguments in favor of high technology and environmental spending were recounted without rancor by White House aides describing budget deliberations. He is given credit for \$1 billion in new technology initiatives in the four-year Clinton spending package. He won the argument for \$100 million in funding for a supercomputer network. He backed basing the new energy tax on the heat content of the fuel, calling it the most environmentally sound approach.

"He believes in certain things," an administration official said. "He made his case. He won more than he lost."

Mr. Gore said that he had studied political science models of the vice presidency

and "generally agrees" with the consensus that vice presidents should have little line responsibility but rather should be general advisers to presidents and take on special assignments for projects presidents want to highlight.

Earlier this month, Mr. Gore was named to head the "reinventing government" review that will spend six months examining each department and agency for ways to cut spending, improve service and offer taxpayers more efficiency. The White House already has announced that the vice president will be its point man on new technology and environmental policy because of his interest in those issues.

Sitting aboard the plane that will be his for four years, Mr. Gore is a different man from the one comedians joke cannot be sent on the usual vice presidential funeral duty because he might be mistaken for the corpse. He is witty, unself-conscious and awash with enthusiasm for his various duties, particularly in high-tech areas.

Perot Defies the Fade-Away Tradition of Maverick Candidates

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four months after his strong maverick showing in the 1992 presidential election, Ross Perot still has the look of a contender.

He is on the road and on the talk shows — and even on Capitol Hill recently — pumping out his populist message of fiscal responsibility and government reform, drawing overlarge crowds, loud applause and frequent headlines; and keeping up the pressure on President Bill Clinton and Congress, especially over the federal deficit.

He is aggressively seeking members for United We Stand America, the grassroots organization he put together during the campaign, though he will not say how many have signed up or just what he plans to do with the organization.

Polls indicate that voters now view him even more favorably than last November, when he captured one of every five votes, the most by an independent or third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt took 30 percent as the "Bull Moose" candidate in 1912.

"Our strength is in our numbers!" he cries out in his ready

Texas twang as he crisscrosses the country in his private jet.

Independent or maverick presidential challengers usually fade after a bright burn in a single election. But like the Reverend Jesse Jackson and, before him, George C. Wallace, the former Alabama governor, Mr. Perot is clearly not fading. And he starts from a much broader base of support than either of them did.

Many political professionals of both parties have been surprised by his staying power. "It turns out he's more than just an 'anti' vote," said Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic poll taker. "He has the support of a lot of people who genuinely have concluded that they no longer can believe in conventional politicians."

But it is far from clear what Mr. Perot ultimately has in mind: Another presidential run? The formation of a third political party? Or some personal goal known only to himself?

Every weekend, he schedules visits to a new state or two. This weekend, he made seven stops in California.

Geoff Wiczynski, a 27-year-old computer programmer from the San Francisco suburb of Pittsburg, was in the crowd of more than 2,000 who turned out to see him at Concord, just east of San Francisco. "I'm cautiously optimistic that he'll offer an alternative to the two-party system," said Mr. Wiczynski, who voted for Mr. Perot.

On March 6 and 7, Mr. Perot was

in Colorado and New Mexico. The week before it was his native Texas and, before that, Florida and Maine.

Mr. Perot will give few details about the membership in United We Stand America and long-term goals of the new organization, saying only that he wants to use it to bring pressure at all levels of U.S. politics, even down to school board elections.

"When we peak, I'll give figures and talk more," he promises, but it is all but impossible to find out more until then. Since he is not an official candidate for anything, no campaign reporting requirements apply, and because his group retains an "education organization" classification in the eyes of the Internal Revenue Service, it does not

have to make public its records. In the meantime, he says, he will bankroll the organization out of his own great wealth and let the membership fees pile up in a bank. He will not say how much he has spent, but his willingness to spend a lot is not doubted, since he used some \$60 million of his own money in his presidential campaign.

His aides, who also say they provide no membership or money figures, say he has ordered and distributed 2 million membership forms (they ask for \$15, name, address and age) and has hired half a dozen professional political organizers to work around the country.

To further promote his brand of politics and his new organization, Mr. Perot has bought half an hour

of prime time on NBC television electronic town hall.

At the White House, they sense political danger. Mr. Clinton has made at least one phone call to Mr. Perot in an effort to soften the Texan's assertions that the new administration, contrary to campaign promises, is more interested in increasing taxes and spending than in cutting programs, the bureaucracy and the deficit. The president also has sent at least one "acc envoy," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

But Mr. Perot has not backed off, and now some parts of Mr. Clinton's speeches are beginning to sound like Ross Perot clones. These days, the president talks almost as much as Mr. Perot about program cuts, bureaucratic bloat and govern-

ment.

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An agent standing guard at the federal command post near Waco.

Surrender Is Weighed By Some in Waco Cult

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

WACO, Texas — The federal siege against a heavily armed religious sect has entered its third week amid signs of weakening resolve among the 105 remaining cult members.

FBI negotiators said Sunday that a number of members of the Branch Davidian sect had asked for details about the judicial process and what charges they might face upon surrender. It was "a favorable sign," said Bob A. Ricks, the bureau spokesman in Waco.

It was difficult to determine precisely what was happening in the compound because federal authorities have cut off outside lines and prevented the four adults who have come out from speaking with reporters.

The chief source of information has been a daily news briefing by spokesman for the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which conducted a Feb. 28 raid on the sect to try to arrest the cult's leader, David Koresh, on illegal-weapon charges.

Mr. Ricks said Sunday that members of the sect, a renegade offshoot of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, apparently now want to be known as Koreshians.

Sunday afternoon, sect members displayed a banner reading, "FBI broke negotiations. We want press." It was unclear what prompted the message.

On Saturday, three cult members were said to be ready to give up, but they have not yet surrendered. Nor is there any indication that Mr. Koresh has softened his stance against surrender.

Mr. Ricks said cult members were told they would be held as material witnesses after surrendering, until investigators could sort out who was responsible for the deaths of four federal agents in the shoot-out.

"What we are facing is a very difficult situation where fire was indiscriminately coming out of the compound," Mr. Ricks said.

Federal officials declined to specify possible criminal charges against the sect members. But local prosecutors have cited a variety of potential state and federal charges, including murder.

"It's left to the imagination — they've committed all sorts of weapons crimes," said Charles Rosenthal, an assistant county district attorney in Houston, who is not involved in the Waco case.

He said both state and federal governments could prosecute for assault on peace officers. In Texas, the death penalty can be sought for the murder of more than one person in the same episode or for the killing of an officer executing his duty.

"From my own standpoint, this is a death penalty case," Mr. Rosenthal said.

Away From Politics

After receiving an air-driven artificial heart, a Phoenix, Arizona, man was in critical but stable condition in what was the second such implant this year, officials said. Gaylord Booth, 48, received the artificial heart during a four-hour operation in Tucson on Saturday. Last fall, the government approved experimental use of the CardioWest heart in a controlled study at several transplant centers but said the device could only be used as a "bridge" to stabilize patients until a human heart could be transplanted.

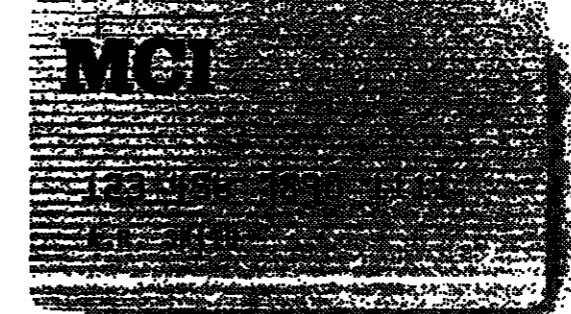
To prevent a repeat of last year's deadly Los Angeles riots, most of the city's policemen will be on the streets when verdicts in the latest Rodney King beating trial are announced. Chief Willie Williams said the federal trial of the four policemen was to enter its fourth week Monday. Prosecutors were expected to rest their case early in the week, with defense testimony taking another four weeks.

A minor earthquake rattled suburban Baltimore on Sunday, the third such tremor in less than a week. There were no reports of injury or damage. The quake was centered about 15 miles (24 kilometers) southwest of Baltimore and measured 2.7 on the Richter scale.

A group of people discharged from the military for being gay boarded a bus in Minneapolis on Sunday, starting a six-week nationwide tour to rally support for homosexuals in the military. Sponsors said the trip was expected to cover 32 cities in 24 states, ending with a march in Washington.

The abortion clinic where a doctor was shot to death last week reopened Monday to take appointments for abortions later in the week. The Pensacola Women's Medical Services clinic had been closed since Wednesday, when Dr. David Gunn was shot three times in the back as he arrived. An official said abortions would resume with a doctor who offered his services on a temporary basis. She would not identify the doctor and said a permanent replacement was being sought.

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Chile	00-0316	Finland	9800-02-86	Israel	172-80-370	Norway	08-02-00	United Kingdom	0800-89-022
Colombia	980-16-0001	France	157-00-04	Italy	172-80-370	Peru	08-150	Uruguay	080-412
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Keep Pressing Syria

As Syria emerges as a favored partner in a U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace negotiation, its human rights record has to be factored in. A useful text is "Scientists and Human Rights in Syria," a new report by the National Academy of Sciences. Syria may have the highest number of scientists detained for political reasons in the world. Its prison population has been described as "a who's who of the nation's professional elite."

America's Excess Arms

The Pentagon's motto after the Cold War could well be: Nothing excites like excess. If it were up to General Colin Powell and his colleagues in the armed services, they would keep it that way. General Powell has criticized Defense Secretary Les Aspin for trying to match U.S. forces to plausible threats. Mr. Aspin's threat-based force would cut the Pentagon budget from \$298 billion to \$265 billion by 1996. His own reasoning, however, would allow him to make even larger cuts.

Keep NAFTA on Track

While the trade agreement with Mexico and Canada is still likely to pass, a fierce struggle has broken out over the supplemental assurances promised by President Bill Clinton. He will not reopen the text that President George Bush signed, he says. But he won't send it to Congress until he has worked out additional agreements with the Mexicans addressing some of the objections coming from the two main centers of opposition—labor unions and their allies in the environmental movement.

Other Comment

Italy: Disease and Cure At the heart of Italy's moral crisis is a form of corruption all too familiar: the private contractor's kickback for a contract from a public agency. As Italians are finding out, however, this is not a cancer on the system, it is the system. It is what has governed since World War II, revived the economy, brought prosperity, kept the Communists out of power and provided continuity in public life.

Back Yeltsin, Not the Would-Be Putschists

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Russia faces three options: It can continue to progress, however haltingly, toward democracy and a free market, relapse into some form of dictatorship or dissolve in anarchy.

The old Communist nomenklatura is trying to recapture power, using the economy as a pretext.

They are more likely to follow the Roman pattern, which retains the substance of communism under different labels. This would entail restricting political and press freedom and introducing the so-called regulated market.

They are more likely to follow the Roman pattern, which retains the substance of communism under different labels. This would entail restricting political and press freedom and introducing the so-called regulated market.

For Clinton, A No-Lose Situation

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has fashioned a no-lose policy to go the extra mile in aid and showmanship to "save" President Boris Yeltsin and democracy in Russia. If it succeeds, he becomes Saint Bill. If it fails, somebody else has to take the blame.

It is a welcome sign that after initial hesitation, Washington seems to have realized that the success of democracy in Russia may require resort to methods that in the West would be unacceptable. It should persist in this course and not allow itself to be misled by the putschists' professions that they are fighting for the cause of representative government against a would-be dictator.



Can Italy Produce a Statesman to Guide It Forth?

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Italian domestic policy has been so boring for half a century that Rome, apart from its splendor, was considered almost a hardship post by foreign correspondents. But suddenly analysts are scrambling to interpret the new realities.

and other smaller democratic parties, was not the result of any CIA operation, but of the free choice of the majority of the nation. Having suffered under fascism for 20 years, people feared Communist despotism.

Bettino Craxi, the former prime minister now investigated on financial charges, is a giant, in political terms, compared to the mediocre politicians who seek to grab a share of the reduced power the Socialist Party still commands.

Clinton and Greenspan: Story of an Odd Couple

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — Imagine how George Bush must feel about Alan Greenspan.

Why did Mr. Greenspan, a conservative Republican and Bush appointee, deliver for Mr. Clinton and not for Mr. Bush?

lowered the interest rate that the government had to offer to find buyers. The Fed quietly signaled approval of this strategy. In turn, that suggested to the markets that Mr. Greenspan was working closely with Mr. Clinton and reinforced a market psychology of lower interest rates.

deal with the Fed and the money markets any time he wanted. But instead he let his ideological aversion to taxing the rich deny him a budget deal, and re-election.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: An Ulster Anthem LONDON — "For Union and for Queen," the new patriotic song written by Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Sampson, and composed by Lady Arthur Hill, will probably be heard more than one London music-hall soon.

1943: Russia Draws Back LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Russians announced officially tonight [March 15] that the Red Army, after days of fierce fighting had evacuated Kharkov, the rail hub of all Southern Russia, and both German and Russian dispatches indicated that a powerful Nazi counter-offensive still was being pressed on a broad front from Kursk to the Middle Donets, north and south of Kharkov. The Russians admitted withdrawal from the great industrial city of Kharkov, twenty-four hours after the Germans had told of its recapture in a counter-offensive which has rolled back the Russians on a huge arc in Southern Russia.

1918: Special War Hero NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was informed yesterday [March 14] by telephone that his son, Captain Archibald Roosevelt, had been wounded by shrapnel, but not badly. The ex-President replied, "I am as proud of my four boys as any man could be. As long as Archie is

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOUCR, Executive Editor WALTER WELLS, News Editor SAMUEL A. BENT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMEYER, Deputy Editors CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Advertising Director ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698. Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simmons Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hoy Whitney Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex R550288 Ming. Dir. Asia, Prof. D. Kneppel, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Ming. Dir. U.S., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Ave., London WC2E, Tel. 836-4892. Telex 2620209 Gen. Mgr. Germany, W. Lauerbach, Fribourg, CH, 1700, Telex 2620209. Telex 427721 Pres. U.S., Michael Cowry, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427721 S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8152

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OPINION

Watch the Czechs' Bold Redeemer

By William Safire

PRAGUE—The drama is classic: A courageous, charismatic, dissident rallies the people behind him to reject the old regime; he brings in an ally to help him handle the reins of power; the trusted ally then either betrays or redeems the revolution.

In Russia, that drama is being played out toward betrayal, as the leader of the rump parliament seeks to strip President Boris Yeltsin of the power he legitimately derived from the people in an election. Russian Khasbulatov, the chairman of the Congress of People's Deputies, though disavowed by his separatist home constituency, is reaching for Kremlin control.

In the Czech Republic, the other scenario is also in Act 2. Vaclav Havel, the jailed playwright who became president, brought in an American-trained economist who became prime minister. While Mr. Havel remains a prickly moral force and Western favorite, this legislative leader, Vaclav Klaus, is in effective control, trying to turn a revolutionary dream into practical government.

"Everything in the post-Communist world is learned by doing," says Mr. Klaus. "Our main enemies were not the Communist apparatchiks. Our main enemies were the Western consultants, the investment bankers, the swarm of advisers who told us what we could not do." He likes to deride their "soft advice for hard currency."

Mr. Klaus, an opinionated former academic — "I have been a politician for only three years and three months" — makes no effort to conceal his cockiness. "We have the only balanced bud-

get in the world," he says. "And what we are doing here with our voucher system will be the subject of doctoral dissertations for decades to come."

For the price of about a week's salary, Czechs had a chance to buy a book of vouchers, which were a sort of warrant to receive stock in companies that were being privatized. Most Czechs were slow to act until some hotshot mutual fund salesman took up the government's idea and promised buyers big profits; the salesmen have since been restrained, but the whiff of greed did the trick.

"Everybody decided to participate in this special game," boasts Mr. Klaus, who when met with a skeptical look is inclined toward hyperbole. "There is no comparison in the history of mankind. There was not enough capital in the hands of people. We wanted to augment our capital without selling our country to the rest of the world."

For example, the state tobacco monopoly sold a large chunk of its equity to Philip Morris Cos. of the United States. Other shares in the same company will be offered in return for vouchers held by the Czech public; ordinary Czechs may soon be able to enrich themselves by ruining each other's lungs as Americans have done for years.

Is the plunge into capitalism working? Too soon to tell: The shares are being distributed in waves over coming months, and nobody knows how much of the capital generated will be reused to finance new ventures.

Major privatization here has lagged behind Poland and Hungary, but that may be because most Polish farmers always owned their land and Hungarians long mixed Communist borscht with free-style goulash.

Mr. Klaus mutters darkly about "the Polish and Hungarian lobbies at The New York Times and Washington Post," but he admires Poland's Hanna Suchocka, like himself a prime minister who holds down deficits while a revolutionary leader gets Western adulation.

Mr. Klaus's test will come this year. Unemployment is 2 percent, "which Milton Friedman would say is below its natural level." As government dinosaurs go private, unemployment is expected to rise rapidly. Then the Czech reformer will feel a little of the heat Boris Yeltsin's reformers are feeling in Russia.

Here's the difference: "You need political backing," says Mr. Klaus. "To get this, a democratic leader has to have, first, a positive vision — it's not enough to be against communism. Second, you need a pragmatic reform strategy. Third, you must create a consensus behind change — that's why I created a political party, to create social cohesion in a time of turmoil."

The Czech Republic, divorced from a Slovakia still afflicted by socialist inertia, will surely work its way into the European market. The bigger question is whether Mr. Yeltsin can create a political party in Russia to provide enough social cohesion to resist his revolution's betrayers. What he needs to find is a Russian Vaclav Klaus.

The New York Times



To My Friend in Sarajevo: I Don't Know What to Do

By Sandra Cisneros

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Nema. It means, "There isn't any." It was the first word I learned when I crossed the border into Yugoslavia in 1983. Nema. Toothpaste? Nema. Toilet paper? Nema. Coffee? Nema. Chocolate? Nema.

But, yes, plenty of roses when I was there, plenty of war memorials to fallen partisans and mountains screaming Tito in stone.

It's true, I lived there on that street with that man Salem, the printer, in the house that used to be the grocery. That was the summer I spent being a wife.

I washed shirts by hand; with a broom and bucket of suds I scrubbed the tiles

didn't leave. Now I hear you won't leave. Your mother sick, too frail no doubt to travel, your sister never strong enough even to make a decision. I imagine it's you who is taking care of them. I'm certain of this.

I have talked to your other sister in Slovenia. I have talked to your brother in Germany. We light our candles and are sick with worry.

I dream of you, Jasna. You are not dead. Not yet. I can say this with certainty because I know you too well, and if you died you'd come and tell me.

Mr. President of the United States, leaders of every country across the globe, all you politicians, all you deciding the fates of nations, your excellencies of power, I mean you listening to me and not listening. Dear to Whom It May Concern, I've had it with the lot of you.

This is real. I'm not making this story up. A woman is there. She's my friend, take my word for it. She's in there. Get her out, I tell you. Get them out.

The children in the neighborhood came in and out of the garden, which was filled with walnuts and fruit and roses with flowers so heavy they were drooped. And you lived across from me, Jasna. In the house that was once your mother's, and before her, her mother's.

I have your recipes for fry bread, for your famous fruit bread that, like you said, "always turns out good."

You were filled with recipes and sewing, and did all the amazing domestic stuff I can't do. You were difficult. You smoked too much and were moody.

On the afternoon I met you on the wooden bench outside the summer kitchen of our garden, you looked at me as if you'd always known me, and I looked at you as if I'd always known you. Of that we were convinced.

After I met you I was always at your house, with its thick stone walls and deep-set windows, its dust, its forever need of repair, helping you fold the wash or talking with you while you worked.

It is the place where you married and divorced a husband, where I made you a piñata and we celebrated your birthday and joked it was the only piñata to be had in all of Yugoslavia.

Remember the afternoons of kaffa, roasted in the garden, served in thimble-sized cups the Turkish way? The minarets and the sad call to prayer like a flag of black silk fluttering in the air?

You would come to the United States and begin translating my stories into Serbo-Croatian. We were just getting the stories published in Sarajevo when the war ruined everything.

Who wants stories now? There is no shortage of stories when there is no heat or bread or water or electricity. Nema, nema, nema.

Jasna, it's 10 years since that summer. I haven't heard from you since last summer. When there was still time, you

The writer is author of "Woman Hollering Creek and Other Stories." This article was adapted by The New York Times from a speech she gave March 7 for an International Women's Day rally in San Antonio.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Europeans' Hopes

Having lived in Eastern Europe for the past three and a half years, I was surprised by William Safire's shortsighted opinion column "Fingering the Villains in the East" (March 12). He visited Budapest, apparently witnessed a pickpocketing and concluded that East Europeans have "a yearning for the old orderly repression."

But I can assure you that East Europeans do still remember gulags, KGB interrogations and more. To think that they yearn for a return to all of that is simply false. What they do want is the same as the rest of us — a little law and order in a democratic framework.

The neo-Stalinist creeping putsch in Russia, by the way, is the work of disgruntled KGB, army and industrial leaders. It has virtually no popular support among people under age 50.

The movement against the August 1991 putsch put 300,000 people in the streets of Moscow overnight ready to die for freedom. All the neo-Stalinists can muster are a few old people banging pots and pans.

GUY McCracken, St. Petersburg.

America Can Do the Job

Regarding "America Plus Russia Plus NATO Allies" by Jim Hoagland and "Action to Halt Genocide in Bosnia: An Option" by Leslie H. Gelb (March 1):

Mr. Hoagland talks of "warring Serbs, Bosnians and Croats," as though aggressor and aggressed were equally to blame. Then he talks of the new "muscle" that Russian cooperation would bring to NATO and/or UN intervention.

But what counts is will, not muscle. Where will the Russians, whose sympathies for the Serbs are becoming more, not less, overt, find the will to crack down on their Orthodox fellows? And where will the United Nations, that spineless bureaucracy, find the will to tame the Yugoslav tiger? After all, Desert Storm succeeded to the extent that it did thanks to George Bush and failed, where it failed, thanks to the United Nations.

Mr. Gelb, on the other hand, in his principled and courageous appeal for U.S. military aid for Bosnia, brings the whole Yugoslav situation into perspective. He fits all the obstacles and dangers into his equation, but rightly gives priority to the necessity of standing up to the

Serbian bully. In doing so, we Americans would be true to our proudest heritage.

JOAN BERNARD, Vernouillet, France.

Doctors, Duty and Death

Regarding the opinion column "The Doctor Shouldn't Be a Killer" (March 2) by Walter Reich:

The author fixates on the concept of killing, and misses the point. The physician is not engaged in killing, but in helping the patient carry out a reasoned choice.

In Mr. Reich's view, the patient is bereft of options. Doctors are indeed sworn to preserve life but not at the expense of the patient, using him as a guinea pig in a life-extending exercise.

In the end the patient's life is his own, not the medical profession's. And he has every right to ask for help in ending it when he feels the pain of living is beyond his endurance. A humane doctor should feel bound to honor that wish.

PETER BENZONI, Rome.

Mr. Reich is wrong. The Dutch "die with dignity" bill is a good precedent in

a world where everyone seems to be shooting at somebody. As a 64-year-old suffering from four collapsed vertebrae due to osteoporosis, I am not in agony but am mostly bedridden.

I am not depressed. I am angry. I would go one step further than the Dutch and allow useless and crippled people such as myself to buy enough medicine to check out. My life belongs not to the church, the state or the medical profession, and if I choose to end it, that's my business.

BRYANT HALIDAY, Paris.

Mr. Reich argues that doctors are "bound by millennia of solemn oaths to preserve life." In fact, physicians are persons skilled in the art of healing. Preserving health and preserving life may be two different things. Preserving life may fall in the realm of experimental physiology, not medicine, and may be of no value and even detrimental to the patient, the family and society. It may only benefit an unscrupulous pseudo-medical institution.

We should go back to basic principles: The physician's duty is not the care of life but the care of his patient. In some cases

cares for the patient means helping him depart from this world. I hope that all nations will follow the example of the Netherlands and set up proper legislation to help those hopelessly in pain who wish to end their suffering.

HUBERT LECHAVALIER, Morrisville, Vermont.

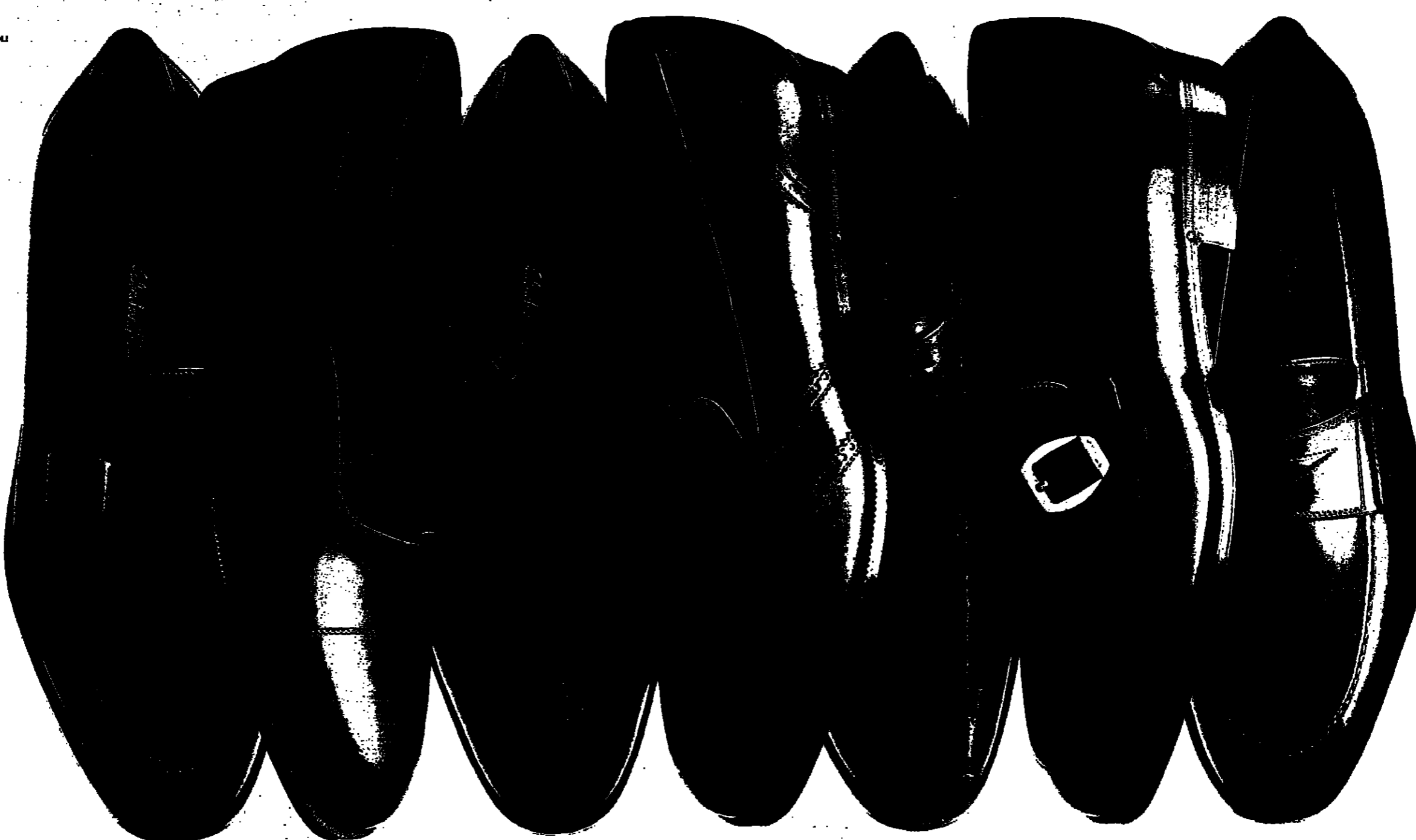
Mindlessly preserving life may be a noble act for the physician but to the patient it is worse than death. Deprived of speech and credibility, the patient is defenseless against the arrogance of health-care professionals.

I have an incurable disease. My greatest fear and anxiety is not my death but my dying. Allowing terminally ill patients a choice would reduce their anxiety and fear and help alleviate their suffering.

This ultimate freedom — to die quietly or continue on — will not result in a "spectacle of formalized and regular killing." It takes the power of decision from the physician and gives it to the patient, where it rightly belongs.

For the Dutch parliament, this is a noble act for the defenseless. We who are incurably ill want our voices to be heard.

W. BANGERTER, Blonay, Switzerland.



Salvatore Ferragamo

Firenze Via dei Tornabuoni, 14/R Milano Via Montenapoleone, 20/5 Roma Via Condotti, 66 Napoli Piazza dei Martiri, 60 Torino Via Roma, 108 Capri Via Vittorio Emanuele, 27 London 24 Old Bond Street Zürich Bleicherweg, 8 Paris 68/70 Rue des Saïères Paris 45 Avenue Montaigne (ouverture avril) München Maximiliansstrasse, 29 New York 730 Fifth Avenue Palm Beach 200 Worth Avenue Beverly Hills 357 North Rodeo Drive San Diego The Paladium, 777 Front Street Vancouver 918 Robson Street Tokyo New Otani Hotel Osaka New Otani Hotel Hong Kong Mandarin Oriental The Peninsula Singapore The Paragon 290 Orchard Road Kuala Lumpur Hilton Hotel Jakarta Sogo Department Store, Plaza Indonesia Bangkok The Oriental Manila Russian Department Store, Makati Seoul Samkyung Building 37-17 Nonhyun-Dong, Kangnam-Ku Taipei 143 Fu-Shing N. Road

New Study Details 1979 Outbreak of Anthrax in Russia

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One of the mysteries of the Cold War has been at least partly unraveled with the publication of a paper on a sudden, deadly outbreak of anthrax in April 1979 in Sverdlovsk, Siberia.

Soviet officials at the time said the outbreak, which killed 68 to 300 people over six weeks, had been caused by contaminated meat. But suspicions were quickly raised that the cause was the accidental release of airborne bacteria used to make biological weapons.

Such weapons would have been a violation of the international convention on biological and chemical weapons. Soviet officials refused access to outside observers, and the case quickly became a political battleground.

Last June, after President Boris N. Yeltsin confirmed earlier U.S. charges that the outbreak had been caused by military germ warfare researchers, six American and Russian scientists opened an investigation in the city, now back to its pre-Communist name of Yekaterinburg.

In a paper published Sunday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the scientists describe the symptoms of 42 victims, and conclude that they died by inhaling airborne anthrax spores.

The authors also disclose the role played by two Soviet doctors in preserving crucial evidence, despite the removal of hospital records and autopsy evidence by the KGB.

The event began between 6 and 8 A.M. on April 2, when a burst of anthrax spores shot into the air near the southern edge of the city, most likely from Compound 19, a biological-warfare site on a military base. It is still unclear whether an explosion or a venting accident dispersed the spores.

Anthrax is a bacillus that has a dormant, or spore, phase, then an active phase, in which it multiplies rapidly in the body, giving off fatal toxins. The spores may enter the body through the skin, they may be breathed or they may be ingested with food.

Soviet scientists said at the time that none of the victims had pulmonary anthrax. The only symptom in the chest, they said, was fluid in the lungs and chest cavities, which they attributed to toxic shock from intestinal anthrax.

But the team that published the paper reported that tissue samples and some medical records from 42

victims showed strong, consistent evidence of death from inhalatory anthrax.

Inhalatory anthrax curiously does not show great damage to the lungs themselves. After the spores are inhaled, they travel to the lymph nodes of the chest.

It is there that they become active, multiply and release poisons that cause rapid uncontrollable hemorrhaging. The spores may also travel to the intestines and other areas where they cause similar damage, leading to the possibility of mistaking inhalatory anthrax for intestinal anthrax.

In all 42 cases, the victims died within four days after the bacilli began their rapid multiplication, and all showed large infectious sores and swelling in the lymph nodes, near the lungs and lesser outbreaks in other lymph nodes and parts of the body.

As Centrifugal Forces Grow in Russia, Can the Center Hold?

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The failure of the Congress of People's Deputies to find a workable compromise for governing Russia raises questions not only about President Boris N. Yeltsin's political future and economic changes but also about the survival of the Russian federation.

The threat to unity is probably most significant. Already over the last 15 months, Russia's various semi-autonomous regions, provinces and cities have seized considerable autonomy.

One province, Chechnya, formerly Chechen-Ingushetia, has declared full independence. Regions like Tataria or Bashkiria have formally claimed considerable autonomy from the center. Provinces like Nizhni Novgorod have begun ambitious economic programs that often violate federal law. Several areas have simply stopped sending revenues to the center.

As the power struggle in the Kremlin has grown, the leaders of the "autonomies," as they are called, have become less interested in the policies of the parties than in what they can gain from either. Both Mr. Yeltsin and his rival, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, have campaigned for support by openly promising even more autonomy.

The development of regional independence may not be all bad. The large major-

ity of private shops, for instance, have been sold off by cities and towns, and some regions, like Karelia, have not waited for central approval to legalize private ownership of land.

But if the centrifugal forces become any stronger, they could lead to a total disintegration of the Russian federation, much as the collapse of the center led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Without a functional center, no monetary policy is possible. Development would grind to a halt.

Of the few options the Congress left Mr. Yeltsin, the one he seemed most likely to choose was a national public-opinion poll in lieu of the referendum on governing Russia that the Congress blocked.

Most politicians agreed that any national plebiscite would only increase the centrifugal processes. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's attempt to hold such a poll on Soviet unity in March 1991 led to several parallel polls that only speeded up the dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

That threat was underscored at the Congress on Saturday when spokesmen for various regions all spoke out against a referendum. One of them, Ivan Chetin of the Komi-Permyatsky region, announced, "On behalf of 10 autonomous regions of the Russian federation, I declare that our attitude to the idea of holding a referen-

dum under current conditions is extremely negative."

But Mr. Yeltsin's lieutenants argue that the threat of Russia's breakup is as great if central power continues to be weakened.

A plebiscite likely would confirm that Mr. Yeltsin is more popular than the Congress. But what then?

A poll has no legal standing, and nobody in the Congress or in the country really questions Mr. Yeltsin's primacy in national popularity. That is one reason that Mr. Khasbulatov, the crafty chairman of the Congress, has been so defensive of the creaky constitution, which defines his Congress as the "supreme forum of state power."

The question would remain whether Mr. Yeltsin can translate popularity into political power, something he is not doing too well at this point.

That would raise another option. The president has never explained what he means by "extreme measures," but any attempt to disband or override the Congress by force would require military support, threatening bloodshed and an international furor. Mr. Yeltsin's lieutenants have made it clear that he wants to avoid this at all costs.

The alternative, then, is that the legislators will continue hacking at Mr. Yeltsin, both in the smaller permanent parliament and when the Congress reconvenes in June — both under the chairmanship of Mr. Khasbulatov.

For the immediate future, Mr. Yeltsin's team remains intact, and is likely to continue all existing privatization and reform programs.

In throwing some concessions to Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, a former Soviet government official who is neither a staunch Yeltsinite nor a shock therapist, Mr. Khasbulatov has confirmed that his strategy is to try to lure Mr. Chernomyrdin over to the legislature and thus gain control over his government.

At the same time, the Congress is certain to continue trying to pry out cabinet ministers allied with the rapid economic changes formerly championed by Yegor T. Gaidar, the acting prime minister who was ousted in December. The most viable of these are two deputy prime ministers: Anatoli B. Chubais, head of privatization, and Boris G. Fyodorov, head of economic planning.

Less clear is what would happen if the Congress did gain the upper hand over the government. Mr. Khasbulatov, for all his obvious skills at maneuvering and intrigue, would probably be blocked if he made an open bid for power.

For one thing, the 50-year-old parliament chairman is a Chechen, an ethnic minority from the Caucasus identified in most Russian minds with organized crime. For another, he is personally disliked by most factions in the legislature and tolerated largely because of his success at organizing opposition to Mr. Yeltsin.

The Congress, moreover, has a majority only in opposition to Mr. Yeltsin. On all other matters, the deputies are radically fragmented.

In any case, if the Congress did gain the upper hand, it would probably not be able to gain enough political control either over the economy or the country to restore anything resembling the Communist command economy. Nobody is likely to start giving back what has been privatized, and regions and cities are likely to continue on their separate routes.

At the same time, the privatization drive both in agriculture and industry would flag. The Central Bank would probably become even less chary of issuing credits to founding state industries, probably pushing Russia over the brink to hyperinflation. Even more certainly, foreign investors, already frustrated and wary, would be scared off even more. And Western governments would probably freeze even the marginal aid programs already under way.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Clinton Vows to Back Yeltsin

U.S. Will 'Support March of Progress,' President Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Monday that he would do everything possible "to support the march of progress in Russia," but he declined to say more for fear that it might reduce his leeway for decision.

"I'm going to do what I can and mobilize what forces I can, public and private, in the United States to support the march of progress in Russia," Mr. Clinton said, "and I'm going to hope and pray that all those who want the same thing will be in there pushing with us."

During a joint White House news conference with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Mr. Clinton was asked whether he thought the Russian Congress of People's Deputies, which is locked in a power struggle with President Boris N. Yeltsin, was truly democratic and, if not, whether he would object to Mr. Yeltsin dissolving it.

Mr. Clinton carefully avoided a direct response, telling the reporter with a smile that those were "great questions."

"I don't want to say anything now that might constrict my field of decision in ways that would not be in the interests of the United States or of freedom and market reform in Russia," the president said. "I wish I could say more."

He added only that he was "working like crazy" to get ready

for his meeting with Mr. Yeltsin in Vancouver, British Columbia, on April 3 and 4.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged support for the Russian leader, saying the West and especially the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations had a vital interest in Russia moving to a free-market economy and greater democracy.

President François Mitterrand of France is expected to deliver the same message Tuesday when he travels to Moscow for a day visit.

G-7 officials met in Hong Kong during the weekend to discuss the crisis. Sources close to the group said that a new aid package for Russia would be forthcoming, but stopped short of saying that it would involve direct cash aid.

(Reuters, AP)

Yeltsin to Resist Congress

Margaret Shapiro of The Washington Post reported from Moscow: A spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin said Monday that the Russian leader would "resolutely" resist efforts by the conservative Russian Congress to roll back economic and democratic changes and left open the possibility that Mr. Yeltsin might declare presidential rule.

The spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said that Mr. Yeltsin was still in the process of assessing the political and constitutional damage

caused by the meeting last week of the Congress of People's Deputies, during which Mr. Yeltsin was rebuffed and humiliated. But he said the president was unlikely to leave things as they now are.

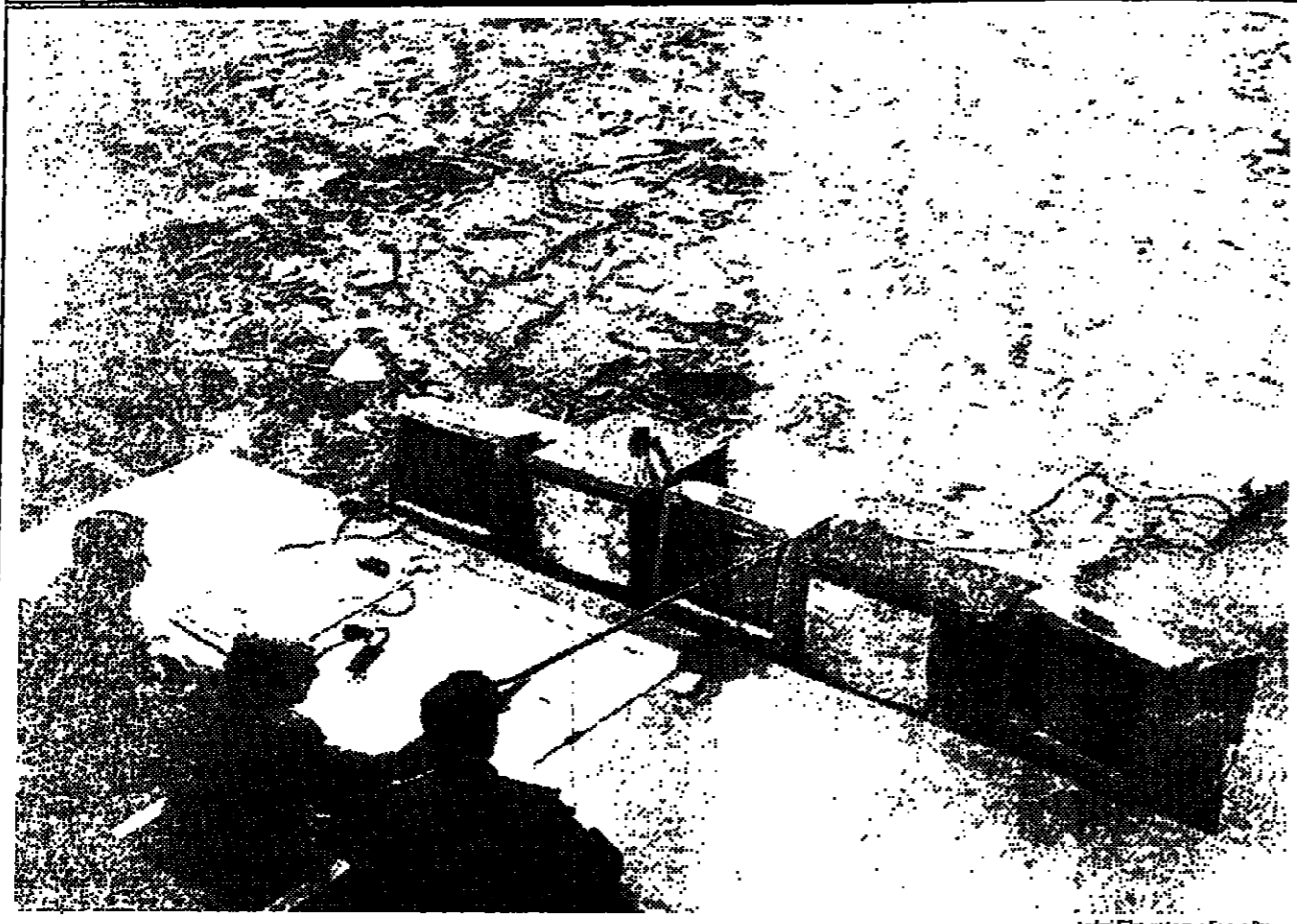
"There is no easy decision because to let everything stay as it is means to let the Communist explosion that took place at the Congress spread across Russia," Mr. Kostikov said in a television interview. "I think Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin intends to act as resolutely as he showed himself capable of acting in the fatal days of August 1991."

Mr. Yeltsin was the key opponent to the failed hard-line Communist coup, standing atop a tank in defiance and bringing thousands into the street to protest.

Mr. Kostikov's reference to the coup appeared to be part of a strategy to muster public and international support and restore the shine to Mr. Yeltsin's tarnished image as a political fighter, while scaring his opponents with the possibility of some sort of dramatic response.

Mr. Yeltsin's aides have repeatedly suggested that the Russian leader might be forced to declare presidential rule and disband the constitution to protect his changes, the separation of powers and his beleaguered presidency.

The Congress, elected in 1990, is dominated by former Communists, hard-line nationalists and centrists.



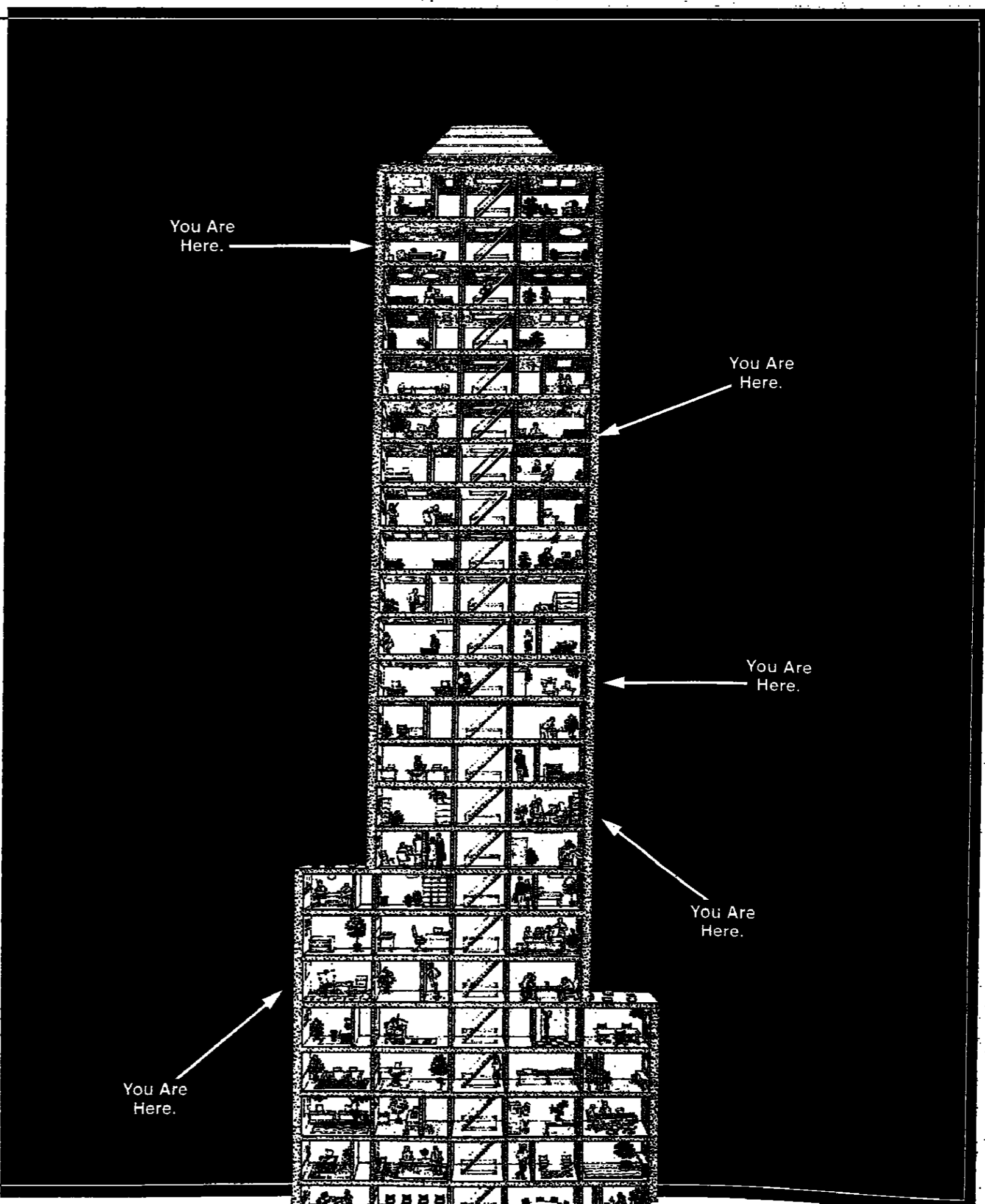
A Russian general using a pointer Monday to indicate features on the map of Europe to two lower-ranking officers during a training course at the General Staff Academy in Moscow. Russian generals attend the courses for instruction on tactics in Europe.

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BOSNIA: ...

Handwritten Arabic text: "بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم"

Israel Again Raises Golan Heights as a Peace Talks Point

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, saying he was prepared to take risks for peace, offered Monday to pull back on the Golan Heights as part of a peace agreement with Syria. But he said Israel would not negotiate "the dimension of the withdrawal" until it knew what kind of peace Syria would extend to the Jewish state.

In a dialogue with Syrian negotiators in October, Israel offered to yield only some Golan territory and to redraw boundaries. But they insisted that giving up the Golan entirely was out of the question.

Mr. Rabin's statement Monday was made at a joint news conference with President Bill Clinton after the two men met for three and a half hours in the White House.

The prime minister also urged the Palestinians to drop their threatened boycott and attend the negotiations scheduled to resume here April 20.

Mr. Clinton proclaimed there was a "real shot" at getting the peace talks back on track. "There are a lot of reasons to be hopeful," the president said at a photo session in the Oval Office.

He said Mr. Rabin had assured him he was "prepared to take risks for peace" and that the U.S. role "is to minimize those risks."

"We have an historic responsibility and a historic opportunity," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Rabin said he had presented Israel's approach to peacemaking and confirmed that he had told the president he was prepared to take risks.

He said Israel was ready for compromises, but "compromises cannot be one-sided." He appealed to the Palestinians to return to the negotiations.

Mr. Clinton, trying to smooth the way for Israeli concessions, promised to maintain Israel's military edge over the Arabs and said any peace with the Arabs must accord Israel full diplomatic relations and open borders. He called those "the best guarantees of peace."

At the same time, Mr. Clinton indicated he was not pushing Israel to ease its terms for the repatriation of 396 Palestinians deported to Lebanon. He said a Feb. 1 compromise worked out between the United

Sates and Israel "is the framework on which we are proceeding."

The Palestinians are demanding more concessions from Israel, especially the immediate return of the deportees instead of repatriation over a year's time.

Asked about chances of the talks resuming if Israel did not agree to a Palestinian demand to repatriate the Palestinians deported to Lebanon, Clinton said: "I think we've got a real chance to resume the talks. I certainly hope we do."

"Obviously there are difficulties and there are those who would prefer it not be done, but I think we have a real shot" at talks leading to a lasting peace, he said.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher talked with President Hafez Assad of Syria last month in Damascus.

The Syrian president is known to be willing to have Israel relinquish the territory Syria lost in the 1967 war in phases, provided Israel accepted Syria's sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Mr. Clinton, asked specifically if he envisioned peace between Israel and Syria, said: "I hope the peace process will resume shortly. I'm hopeful it will produce a good result. I think there's a chance of it."

Asked about incidents of increased terrorism, including the stabbing and wounding in northern Israel on Monday of a man who immigrated from New York a month ago, Mr. Clinton said: "I heard about it. I'm disturbed about it. I hope it won't deter any of the parties involved from seeking a genuine long-term peace. The larger interests still argue for having a good-faith effort in the peace process."

In another incident of violence, an Israeli in the Golan Heights shot an Arab he mistakenly took for an attacker, the police and Israel radio stations said.

In Damascus, a radical Palestinian guerrilla faction claimed that its activists had kidnapped and killed an Israeli soldier near Tel Aviv last week.

In the occupied West Bank, near the Jewish settlement of Eli, a truck driven by a Palestinian struck and killed two Israeli hitch-hikers, Israel radio stations reported.

A total of six Israelis and six Palestinians have been killed this month.



CAMEL PATROL — An Egyptian policeman on a camel keeping an eye out for trouble. Security has been tightened for tourists.

35 Suspected Muslim Extremists Arrested in Egypt

The Associated Press
CAIRO — The police raided a small island near Asyut, a center of extremist violence 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cairo. Police acted on a tip that the killers of a police officer and his 8-year-old son were hiding in Badry.

The militants were hiding in Badry island near Asyut, a center of extremist violence 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cairo. Police acted on a tip that the killers of a police officer and his 8-year-old son were hiding in Badry.

Last week the police launched a crackdown against Muslim militants who have been attacking policemen, Coptic Christians and foreign tourists in what some observers see as an attempt to overthrow the government and turn Egypt into a theocracy.

GERMANY: Bundesbank Dampens Optimism About Interest Rate Cuts

(Continued from page 1)
 following one in the steel industry. IG Metall, Germany's largest union, is demanding that a wage agreement should be applied which was concluded in 1991 and asked that wages of workers in Eastern Germany be increased to between 70 percent and 80 percent of the level in Western Germany on April 1 with equalization foreseen in a year. Employers have refused, saying they do not have the funds to meet the demand.

Following the failure of the fifth negotiating session between employers and the union, Horst Wagner, an official of IG Metall, warned employers against any temptation to cancel the wage agreement.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

to reduce unemployment and welfare benefits for the poor.

"This result will have positive effects on the economy," said Theo Weigel, Germany's financial minister. "I am also certain that this result will be judged positively by the Bundesbank in its further decisions."

Many private economists share that view. "The solidarity pact is an additional argument for the Bundesbank to lower interest rates," said Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt. "I think it will lower both key rates by one-half percentage point when the central bank council meets this Thursday. If they do not cut rates then, it will come at the next meeting in two weeks."

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COLONY: Chinese Leader Angry

(Continued from page 1)
 act with prudence," Mr. Li said, in a typically fuzzy passage. "We should evaluate our experience at every step, continuing to do what is right, correcting what is wrong and improving what is imperfect, so as to avoid losses, great losses in particular."

At a party attended by many Chinese officials and business people, none of those questioned had bothered to watch the speech on television or listen to the radio broadcast.

"Frankly," said one businessman, before changing the topic, "no one really cares."

The nearly 3,000 delegates to the rubber-stamp parliament will discuss the speech in group meetings during the 17-day session. They will also elect a new slate of government leaders, obeying instructions from the Communist Party Central Committee.

One of the few concrete suggestions in the speech was to increase the target for the annual average growth rate in the present five-year plan. The target had been 6 percent, but Mr. Li suggested it be changed to 8 to 9 percent.

The speech gave no hint that the leaders would like to ease up political controls.

However, unlike his speech to the congress last year, Mr. Li this time did not call for repression of "bourgeois liberalization," a codeword for advocacy of democracy. In general, his speech this year appeared to be somewhat

more concerned with economic change than in past years.

The denunciation of Britain comes after the governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, announced Friday that he would present legislation for democratic change to the territory's legislature. China will inherit Hong Kong in July 1997 and is outraged by Mr. Patten's proposals.

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Pact May Lead to Cuts

Ferdinand Protzman of the New York Times reported from Bonn: The Solidarity Pact reached by Germany's mainstream political leaders over the weekend was meant to resolve questions of how to divide the huge financial burden of rebuilding Eastern Germany. But its most immediate effect may be to open the way for the Bundesbank to lower interest rates.

The Bundesbank had been pressing Chancellor Kohl's government for months to come up with a comprehensive plan to pay for rebuilding Eastern Germany, a task expected to cost \$62.5 billion a year for the next 10 years.

The Bundesbank frequently cited its concern about the financing of unity as a reason for keeping German interest rates high. But with the German economy in a deepening recession, the central bank has been carefully guiding rates lower. That trend may be accelerated by the Solidarity Pact, government officials and private economists said.

"We have achieved a result that will enable us to meet the challenges facing us in Eastern Germany," Mr. Kohl said at a weekend press conference.

Pressure to reach agreement on the pact increased greatly after the Social Democrats and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union suffered significant losses in elections in the state of Hesse on March 7. Opinion polls showed that many voters were disillusioned with the way Germany's main political parties had handled the financing of unification and that they perceived the parties as incapable of substantive action.

The pact must still be approved by the German parliament. While there was still some opposition among lower-ranking Social Democratic deputies, the pact was expected to be passed quickly because the party's leaders were successful in getting Mr. Kohl's coalition government to rescind plans

BOSNIA: UN General's Gamble

(Continued from page 1)
 lins will die in continuing offensives by Serbian nationalist forces, the Bosnian government set conditions Sunday under which it would accept an international peace plan.

President Alija Izetbegovic will return to peace talks at the United Nations this week, carrying the consensus he promised. But whether his government's demands of broader guarantees for Muslims are acceptable to the other factions remains to be seen. In the past, both the Serbs and the United Nations have objected to Bosnian requests.

The president told a meeting of Muslim leaders that they must ensure that enough Muslims survive the war to continue a 500-year Muslim tradition in Bosnia.

"If anybody asked me today what was the most important thing, I would say that the survival of my people is more important than the survival of the country," Mr. Izetbegovic said.

Mr. Izetbegovic will demand that any peace plan include a strict timetable and provisions that peacekeeping troops deployed by the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will have the power to enforce the plan in the face of any Serbian resistance.

The Bosnian leader will also demand that Sarajevo and other cities that have been bombarded for

nearly a year by Serbian nationalists be opened to free passage immediately after the signing of an accord and that all heavy weapons be placed under the "physical control" of peacekeeping forces.

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The Avant-Garde Plunges Back to the Middle Ages

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leather helmets from medieval knights. Tunics cut in jester points. Vests with ragged Robin Hood edges. Skirts with slit windows of transparency. Is fashion really jousting with the Dark Ages?
Karl Lagerfeld picked up the medieval mood from the avant-garde, which is into purging, penitence and expurgation after a period of fashion excess. They are showing monstrously plain clothes.
Lagerfeld used the Middle Ages on Monday to make a thoroughly modern show. It was food for

PARIS FASHION

thought, rather than a great collection, because the designer was working on themes we have already seen. Most of the show consisted of rapturously simple, cut into geometric sections and thrust close to the body. They went over the long transparent skirts that Lagerfeld was the first to show and everyone has copied. But there was a difference: The vision of long model-girl legs was only partial because the chiffon intersected wool or gray flannel.
"It's a new puritanism — with a tinge of hope," said Lagerfeld after the show. As skirts they didn't work — as in no one will wear them. But the designer is smart enough to sense what is going on in the world and to understand that, defiant or not, women are going to start covering themselves up.
The Karl Lagerfeld show was mostly straightforward clothes: body-skimming, dozen-a-minute jackets, fine calf-length coats and strong knits, especially elongated tunics with long skirts. But both day and evening outfits were laced with the Middle Ages theme: boots with cuffs and heels as sharp as a fencing saber, the Joan of Arc helmets, crenellated hems or a portcullis of jet embroidery on skinny crepe evening jackets.
Lagerfeld also recycled his old ideas (plastic trash-can-liner dresses à la Chanel and sheer dresses over pants). The clothes weren't so great but the idea of recycling is one of the strongest stories around in a confused season.

Martin Margiela is the guru of the genre. With loving care and tender craftsmanship, the Belgian designer gives new life to old clothes, stitching together flea-market finds or boiling wool to give a patina of age to narrow-shouldered jackets and neutral-colored sweaters. Even the way he is presenting this season is part of his message. In the antithesis of a big boffo presentation, he shows by appointment in a white-painted, cracks-and-all atelier, with a chandelier in a ghostly shroud of gauze. There he showed a home movie featuring seven different creative women — artist, architect or photographer — in Bohemian settings. They wore Margiela's clothes, which are poetic in their lived-in simplicity: the long-sleeved, ankle-length dress, revived from the medieval look of the 1970s and endlessly copied on other runways; the jackets with fragile shoulders and roomy torsos, always belted at the waist; a short 1960s shearing coat lengthened with bits of cut-up coats; a dress made of a patchwork of old flea-market dresses, their patterns redolent of GI brides and 1940s movies.
Is this make-over fashion for real? There is no doubting Margiela's sincerity. He talks through his clothes on the rack, explaining how this sculpted dark maxi-coat with its petits-pois buttons is a curé's coat "with no idea

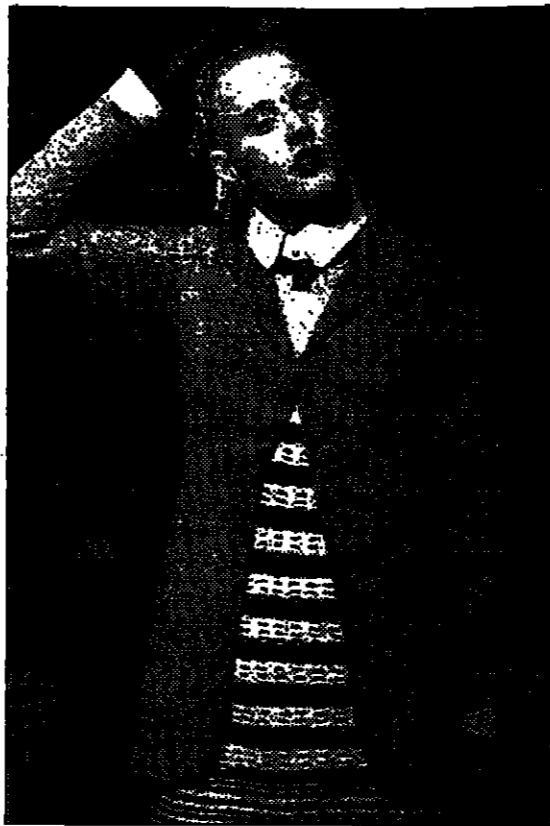
of mine in it, but nice to repeat in production." A simple, shapely dress has waist darts painstakingly stitched, ironed and then re-opened. There is a gray sweater with a shroud of mesh mixing the rough and elegant. The ultimate recycled skirt is made of worn jeans with the knee marks bulging at the hem.
"It's nice," Margiela says, "to use and reuse old clothes." His concept of recycling at designer prices might seem pretentious, but Margiela has caught a fashion moment.

Helmut Lang has the same spirit in a different way. His message is clean, spare clothes drained of all color (apart from three scarlet dresses at the end), stripped of superfluous decoration. There is a sense in his collection of fashion starting over with plain black pantsuits and fresh white blouses, with subtle, barely-there mixes of color and texture in an ivory wool frock coat over a white pame velvet T-shirt. Lang has a monastic version of the season's ankle-length wool dress, plain except for a trumpet flare at the cuff (those Middle Ages again) and perhaps topped with a small cardigan. A coat or jacket has a precise seaming and shaping to its back. His clothes have strength in their simplicity.

Marcel Marongiu made clothes that looked like costumes from an Ingmar Bergman movie — a fragile-shouldered silhouette, long layered skirts below a small bodice, noble-peasant fabrics and a taste of salt in the clean colors and in the canvas sail that billowed at the end of the runway. Sonia Rykiel was in good form, making the most of the fact that knits are hot. She had long tunics and cardigans, pajama pants or trousers drawn in at the ankle like jogging pants, which looks too sporty for current fluid fashions. She also showed ponchos, which are a strong story in knives.
Thierry Mugler, installed in splendid new premises, knows that he has to move on from his super-vamp image. He went back to the 1940s, balancing long skirts with broad shoulders and hair in a sausage once known as the Victory Roll. The best of his show was in knit — ribbed and flared tunics or Aran sweaters furrowed and cabled to the ankle.

JEAN-PAUL Gaultier still carries the tag of enfant terrible, although for a long time he has been using the formula of spicing with wit and bad taste a show of classically constructed up-to-the-moment clothes. This season there were long coats buckled high at the waist, bolero jackets over soft, ankle-length dresses gathered under the bust and thigh-length jackets layered over longer tunic dresses and pants. On fashion's target, as always, he lighted a dark color palette with varied textures — matt, shiny or lacy.

On these modern clothes Gaultier imposed a theme. Down a long gallery dimly lit with memorabilia, to "Fiddler on the Roof" music by a lone violinist, walked models wearing the curving sidecloaks (sometimes, in fact, telephone wire), the flat furry hats and the religious accoutrements of Orthodox Jews. This variation on Gaultier's Buñuel-like obsessions with nuns and whores made some people uncomfortable. His fashion claqué in mini-knits, ripped jeans and heavy boots clapped at a knitted tunic with tassels inspired by a prayer shawl and a sequined skull cap with wobbling palm tree. Gaultier's usual suspects — a mincing male model in a skirt and a fat lady with jelly-roll bosom — came and went. The designer took a bow in signature matelot sweater, with matching skull cap and impish grin. There is something bitter-sweet about the changing of the avant-garde.



Clockwise from top left: Karl Lagerfeld's medieval knight helmet with jacket and skirt in transparent patches; Jean-Paul Gaultier work skirt and small top; Martin Margiela's 1960s shearing coat jacket and striped sweater; Helmut Lang's skinny apron dress over transparent sweater; Marcel Marongiu's Swedish peasant patchwork skirt and small top; Martin Margiela's 1960s shearing coat jacket and striped sweater; Helmut Lang's skinny apron dress over transparent sweater; Helmut Lang's skinny apron dress over transparent sweater; Helmut Lang's skinny apron dress over transparent sweater.

STYLE MAKERS

In Ads, Blowing Smoke

NEW YORK — It's the hot new fashion accessory. It glows in the dark. Comes in regular and king, filter and menthol. Surgeon General's warning included. Yes, cigarettes are back in fashion photography in spite of — and maybe because of — the fact that smoking itself could hardly be more out of style.

And no, the return of the cigarette as a fashion prop does not mean a return to those classic images of beautiful mannequins in beautiful clothes languorously exhaling curls of smoke. That was in the '50s and '60s, when cigarettes were still synonymous in many minds with sophistication and elegance.

These days, cigarettes are about as chic as hypodermic needles. They are seen as dark, dangerous, even deadly — the perfect prop for a noir moment in fashion photography. This is the age of tattooed models in leather roaring off on Harley-Davidsons, of models grouped in strange and erotic scenes and, in the background, a suggestion of violence or impending violence.

The message is one of stylized rebellion, challenging authority, defying convention, taking a risk. Go ahead. Just do it. Dare to wear this perfume, these jeans, those underpants.

If gratuitous sex and gratuitous violence make noise on the magazine page, why not gratuitous smoking? Or so the theory would seem to go. Smoking has been taboo for so long in fashion photography — to say nothing of fashionable company — that the cigarette itself has become a supercharged image.

It touches a nerve. It creates a frisson. It flies off the page. Smoking is shocking, even if you don't inhale.

In *W* magazine's special shopping issue last month, four of the fashion photos showed models with cigarettes. One is Mark Abraham's black-and-white study of the model Cosima, looking haughty in a black sheath, eyebrow arched,

hand on hip. While the photo evokes the '50s in the lighting, dress, hair, makeup and stance, it also projects a '90s attitude. Clenched between the model's teeth is a dead cigarette butt that could have come from the gutter — homage, perhaps, to Living Penn.

"Buzz off!" the model seems to be saying. "I'll smoke if I want to."

Another '90s touch is the price of the black rayon sheath, by Hervé Léger — \$7,535.

In the same magazine are Jeffrey Thurner's photos of young actors

The cigarette has become a supercharged image. It touches a nerve.

in jeans and other sportswear. "The New Pack," the headline reads. "Born to run — and to stun — Hollywood's next generation wears this season's fastest fashions." The lone smoker in the pack, James Walters, drags on a cigarette while flat on his back at the end of a diving board. The sleeves of his Armani A/X plaid shirt are rolled up à la James Dean.

There is also a series of photos by Dewey Nicks in which Amber Valletta, a model, has two smoking scenes. In one, she crouches in the California desert in an Anne Klein crocheted dress by Louis Dell'Olio. Her other desert outfit is a leather midriff and a wool skirt by Isaac Mizrahi.

Along with the photo and fashion credits you half expect to see cigarette brand names. Though cigarette makers need every puff they can get these days, you wonder if even they might wince at these pictures. Smoking looks almost pornographic. Who needs this? What's the smoke signal?

It's something in the air, says the man who approved the pictures. He is Patrick McCarthy, executive vice president and associate editorial director of Fairchild Publications, which publishes *W*.

"There's a certain retro mood in both fashion photography and advertising and a certain retro feeling in the clothes, too," McCarthy said. "Designers are being inspired by the '50s and '60s, and so, when you do pictures, it's natural to include elements from those ages."

Of the highly stylized Cosima shot, he said: "I think it was the photographer trying to shock. When you see that butt between her teeth, you do stop and look at the picture. You may get outraged. You may like it, you may dislike it, but you look at it."

In recent weeks, cigarettes have also surfaced as props in fashion layouts in *Details* and *Interview* magazines, as well as in some smaller downtown publications. And designers are suddenly showing cigarettes in advertisements that have appeared in mainstream publications, like *GO* and *Harper's Bazaar*. Typically, the ads feature black-and-white shots by star photographers. Among the designers are Andrew Fezza (photo: Herb Ritts), Dolce & Gabbana (photo: Steven Meisel) and Donna Karan. In her *DKNY* line for men (photo: Denis Piel).

The Fezza ad is particularly striking — a tight closeup of the actor Liam Neeson in profile with a half-smoked cigarette in his mouth. Part of the brand name is visible. The only clothing visible is the nubby collar of a Fezza sweater.

As Trey Laird, the creative director of the ad campaign, explains it: "This ad isn't so much about clothes as about the type of man Andrew is designing for. Liam smokes. In between shots he would light up and Herb would keep shooting. It wasn't a conscious decision to show a cigarette or to promote smoking. It was just, here's this guy, hanging out, and we think he's great."

"This may be a backlash to lecturing about smoking being bad for you," said Joann Schellenbach, director of media relations for the American Cancer Society. "When you've exhausted everything that makes you say, 'Whoa, you are left with smoking. The whole thing is outrageous. Another thing is the models. They smoke incessantly.'"

On the other hand, the models in cigarette advertisements seem to have quit. Or maybe they never started. Some of them look as though they had never held a cigarette, as though they would rather be doing other things. Some of them are doing other things, wholesome things in pastoral settings.

A recent ad for Newport cigarettes shows a couple toasting marshmallows over an open fire. Not a butt in sight. The ad appeared in the February issue of *GO* magazine. On the facing page, under the headline "GO Recommends," was a photo of a model in a \$1,250 Suka smoking jacket, with slicked-back hair, looking vaguely like a gigolo. "Give up your two-pack-a-day habit," *GO* says, "and the jacket will pay for itself in a mere eight months."

There's a bit of a double message. On one page, buy cigarettes. On the opposite page, don't buy cigarettes. Buy a no-smoking jacket.

Georgia Dulles

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*Includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. †Public phones may require coin or card. ‡Wait for second tone. †† Available at most phones. ‡‡ Per minute access charge from all phones. ‡‡‡ From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial 024. ‡‡‡‡ Eastern military may require special code. Call FONCARD and collect calls only. ‡‡‡‡‡ Available at military phones only. ‡‡‡‡‡‡ FONCARD billing only. Use Global Calling 99 number and PIN (personal identification number). Global Calling rates apply. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Ask local operator for Sprint Express operator.

Country	Access Number	Country	Access Number	Country	Access Number
Algeria	020-433-7711	Belgium	078-11-0014	Canada	1-800-877-1992
Argentina	020-433-7711	Bolivia	0900-88-0877 or 0800-900-600	Chile	00-0317
Australia	1-800-877-1992	Brazil	0800-877-8000	Colombia	080-18-0010
Austria	022-903-014	Canada	1-800-877-1992	Costa Rica	00-0317
Belgium	078-11-0014	Chile	00-0317	Cuba	00-0317
Bolivia	0900-88-0877 or 0800-900-600	Colombia	080-18-0010	Denmark	8001-0977
Brazil	0800-877-8000	Costa Rica	00-0317	France	18-0087
Canada	1-800-877-1992	Cuba	00-0317	Germany	0180-0013
Chile	00-0317	Denmark	8001-0977	Greece	010-0077
Colombia	080-18-0010	France	18-0087	Hong Kong	800-1877 or 011
Costa Rica	00-0317	Germany	0180-0013	India	000-137
Cuba	00-0317	Greece	010-0077	Indonesia	00-901-18
Denmark	8001-0977	Hong Kong	800-1877 or 011	Israel	177-108-2727
France	18-0087	India	000-137	Italy	000-137
Germany	0180-0013	Indonesia	00-901-18	Japan	00-0317
Greece	010-0077	Israel	177-108-2727	Korea	002-18 or 880-PONE
Hong Kong	800-1877 or 011	Italy	000-137	Malaysia	800-0018
India	000-137	Japan	00-0317	Netherlands	06-022-9119
Indonesia	00-901-18	Korea	002-18 or 880-PONE	Norway	060-12-877
Israel	177-108-2727	Malaysia	800-0018	Philippines	0271 Stations Only 100-01
Italy	000-137	Netherlands	06-022-9119	Portugal	06017-1-877
Japan	00-0317	Norway	060-12-877	St. Lucia	187
Korea	002-18 or 880-PONE	Philippines	0271 Stations Only 100-01	Sweden	020-798-011
Malaysia	800-0018	Portugal	06017-1-877	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Netherlands	06-022-9119	St. Lucia	187	U.K.	0800-88-0877 or 0800-900-600
Norway	060-12-877	Sweden	020-798-011	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Philippines	0271 Stations Only 100-01	Taiwan	0080-14-0877	British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Portugal	06017-1-877	U.K.	0800-88-0877 or 0800-900-600		
St. Lucia	187	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000		
Sweden	020-798-011				
Taiwan	0080-14-0877				
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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "سلافة الامل"

Maybe if mainframes sat on a desktop they'd get the credit they deserve.

Mainframes aren't new or trendy, no writer has one on his desk, no family has one in the den. They're invisible workhorses whose virtues are complex, and their importance is sometimes misunderstood.

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Yes, there is rapid change in computer technology, but rumors of the mainframe's death are exaggerated. Mainframes have a long future because 1) they do certain jobs far better than anything else and 2) they're changing fast themselves.

One issue surrounding mainframes is their cost. It's often compared using dollars per MIPS¹ with the cost of microprocessor systems, and on that basis mainframes lose. But as any computer professional will tell you, dollars per MIPS alone is a superficial measurement. You wouldn't buy an information system on MIPS cost alone, any more than you'd buy a car using dollars per pound.

The real issue is function. Today's appetite for information demands serious network and systems management, around-the-clock availability, efficient mass storage and genuine data security. MIPS alone provides none of these, but IBM mainframes have them built in, and more fully developed than anything available on microprocessors.²

Another issue is client/server computing. Smaller systems call it their turf, but for big jobs what's the ultimate server? It's a mainframe. Large client/server systems can be complicated, like a machine with thousands of small moving parts. But a mainframe (one powerful moving part) can simplify things, improve performance and reduce cost. Which is why the University of Miami relies on mainframes in client/server networks spanning the Americas, and why client/server is a development priority at IBM. We've just announced major client/server enhancements for large systems.

We're moving fast in open systems, too. New support for open standards³ means our ES/9000™ mainframes will not only cooperate with other systems (as they have for years), they'll now run software that was written for other systems.

And these changes are only a beginning. We've just delivered new ES/9000s, which Caterpillar Inc. reports provide new cost savings and flexibility. We've also announced a new parallel processing supercomputer,⁴ and tailored parallel systems for commercial use are coming soon. Clearly, IBM still stands behind the value of large systems, but neither we nor they are standing still.

In fact, we stand behind all kinds of systems, because what every customer needs is choice—on the desktop and beyond. So call us.

There's never been a better time to do business with IBM.

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1. MIPS—millions of instructions per second. 2. A study of companies that began downsizing five years ago shows big differences between projected savings and reality. In some cases, getting downsized systems to approach mainframe function actually increased overall costs. Source: International Technology Group, Los Altos, CA. 3. POSIX, OSF/DC and TCP/IP. 4. The IBM Scalable POWERparallel Systems, which is a trademark of the IBM Corporation. ES/9000 is a trademark of IBM Corp. © 1993 IBM Corp.

AMEX Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks like AMEX, AMEX, AMEX, etc.

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Advertisement for 'The Russian leadership crisis' and 'HIGH TECHNOLOGY & PROFITABILITY FOR THE 21st CENTURY'. Includes a coupon for a 48% discount on the newsstand price and a registration form for a conference.



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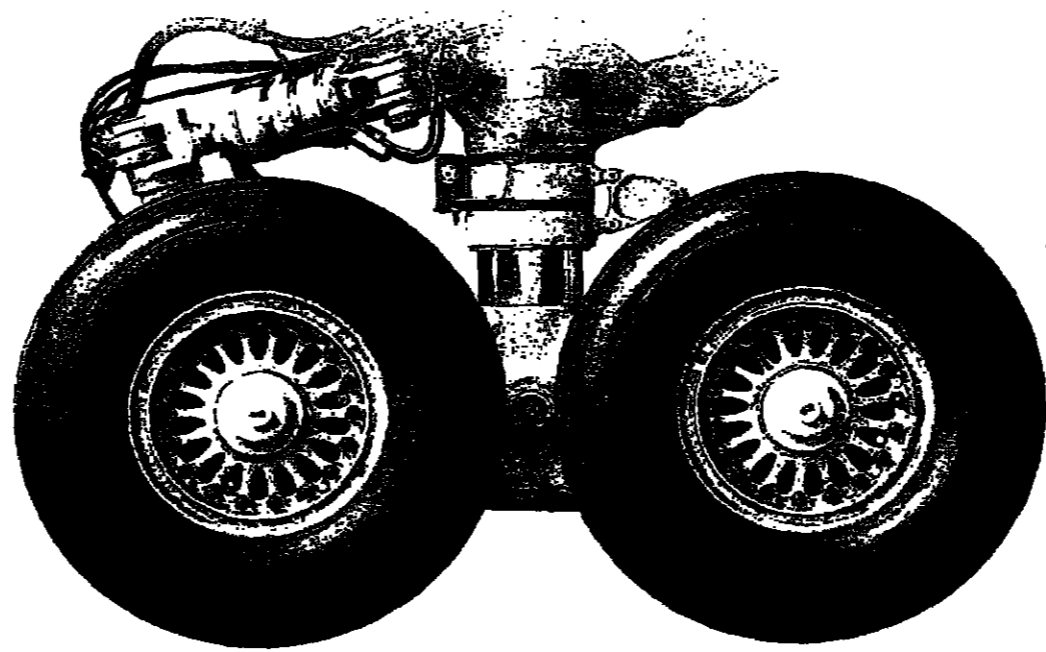
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NASDAQ
Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
120	115	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	12	120	115	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	12
110	105	Amgen	0.75	3.2	25	110	105	Amgen	0.75	3.2	25
100	95	Boeing	1.50	4.5	15	100	95	Boeing	1.50	4.5	15
90	85	Chrysler	0.50	3.5	18	90	85	Chrysler	0.50	3.5	18
80	75	IBM	2.00	4.0	12	80	75	IBM	2.00	4.0	12
70	65	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	30	70	65	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	30
60	55	Oracle	0.25	2.0	35	60	55	Oracle	0.25	2.0	35
50	45	Sun	0.10	1.5	40	50	45	Sun	0.10	1.5	40
40	35	Verizon	0.20	2.5	20	40	35	Verizon	0.20	2.5	20
30	25	WorldCom	0.15	2.0	25	30	25	WorldCom	0.15	2.0	25

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
120	115	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	12	120	115	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	12
110	105	Amgen	0.75	3.2	25	110	105	Amgen	0.75	3.2	25
100	95	Boeing	1.50	4.5	15	100	95	Boeing	1.50	4.5	15
90	85	Chrysler	0.50	3.5	18	90	85	Chrysler	0.50	3.5	18
80	75	IBM	2.00	4.0	12	80	75	IBM	2.00	4.0	12
70	65	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	30	70	65	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	30
60	55	Oracle	0.25	2.0	35	60	55	Oracle	0.25	2.0	35
50	45	Sun	0.10	1.5	40	50	45	Sun	0.10	1.5	40
40	35	Verizon	0.20	2.5	20	40	35	Verizon	0.20	2.5	20
30	25	WorldCom	0.15	2.0	25	30	25	WorldCom	0.15	2.0	25

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	12 Month High	Low
100	98	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	100	98	100	98
120	118	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	120	118	120	118
150	145	Apple	0.00	0.00	18.0	150	145	150	145
200	195	Oracle	0.00	0.00	20.0	200	195	200	195
250	245	Sun	0.00	0.00	22.0	250	245	250	245
300	295	Novell	0.00	0.00	24.0	300	295	300	295
350	345	Lotus	0.00	0.00	26.0	350	345	350	345
400	395	Intuit	0.00	0.00	28.0	400	395	400	395
450	445	Visa	0.00	0.00	30.0	450	445	450	445
500	495	MasterCard	0.00	0.00	32.0	500	495	500	495
550	545	AmEx	0.00	0.00	34.0	550	545	550	545
600	595	Discover	0.00	0.00	36.0	600	595	600	595
650	645	Bank of America	0.00	0.00	38.0	650	645	650	645
700	695	Wells Fargo	0.00	0.00	40.0	700	695	700	695
750	745	Citigroup	0.00	0.00	42.0	750	745	750	745
800	795	JPMorgan	0.00	0.00	44.0	800	795	800	795
850	845	Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.00	46.0	850	845	850	845
900	895	Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.00	48.0	900	895	900	895
950	945	JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.00	50.0	950	945	950	945
1000	995	Bank of New York	0.00	0.00	52.0	1000	995	1000	995
1050	1045	MetLife	0.00	0.00	54.0	1050	1045	1050	1045
1100	1095	Prudential	0.00	0.00	56.0	1100	1095	1100	1095
1150	1145	AIG	0.00	0.00	58.0	1150	1145	1150	1145
1200	1195	Travelers	0.00	0.00	60.0	1200	1195	1200	1195
1250	1245	MetLife	0.00	0.00	62.0	1250	1245	1250	1245
1300	1295	Prudential	0.00	0.00	64.0	1300	1295	1300	1295
1350	1345	AIG	0.00	0.00	66.0	1350	1345	1350	1345
1400	1395	Travelers	0.00	0.00	68.0	1400	1395	1400	1395
1450	1445	MetLife	0.00	0.00	70.0	1450	1445	1450	1445
1500	1495	Prudential	0.00	0.00	72.0	1500	1495	1500	1495
1550	1545	AIG	0.00	0.00	74.0	1550	1545	1550	1545
1600	1595	Travelers	0.00	0.00	76.0	1600	1595	1600	1595
1650	1645	MetLife	0.00	0.00	78.0	1650	1645	1650	1645
1700	1695	Prudential	0.00	0.00	80.0	1700	1695	1700	1695
1750	1745	AIG	0.00	0.00	82.0	1750	1745	1750	1745
1800	1795	Travelers	0.00	0.00	84.0	1800	1795	1800	1795
1850	1845	MetLife	0.00	0.00	86.0	1850	1845	1850	1845
1900	1895	Prudential	0.00	0.00	88.0	1900	1895	1900	1895
1950	1945	AIG	0.00	0.00	90.0	1950	1945	1950	1945
2000	1995	Travelers	0.00	0.00	92.0	2000	1995	2000	1995
2050	2045	MetLife	0.00	0.00	94.0	2050	2045	2050	2045
2100	2095	Prudential	0.00	0.00	96.0	2100	2095	2100	2095
2150	2145	AIG	0.00	0.00	98.0	2150	2145	2150	2145
2200	2195	Travelers	0.00	0.00	100.0	2200	2195	2200	2195

EC Executive Impatient For Power Over Air Accords

BRUSSELS — European Community transport ministers took a first step on Monday toward allowing the EC Commission to negotiate air-service accords on behalf of EC states.

But their decision to set up a working party to examine when and how the commission could negotiate was termed insufficient by the commission. The executive body said it would consider action in the European Court of Justice in its battle to gain power to do the deals.

"We have reserved the right of taking the matter to the Court of Justice," Transport Commissioner Abel Matutes said. "It's possible that such a step will be taken in the next few days."

The commission says that it holds the power to negotiate the deals now that the Community has a common market for air transport and says it would be better if the Community negotiated key accords with major competitors like the United States and Asia.

But EC members doubt that the Commission can do a better job than they do themselves.

"The Commission does not have the staff or resources or capacity," said Britain's transport secretary, John MacGregor.

The ministers also agreed to harmonize standards for air-traffic control equipment to try and cut down on the delays at EC airports.

The commission currently has 52 air-traffic control centers, with 31 different systems, 18 different kinds of computer hardware and 20 operating systems with a 70 different operating languages.

The ministers made little progress toward removing discrepancies in road taxes that are preventing completion of a common market in the road haulage sector, diplomats said.

Rules for Securities Firms

EC economics and finance ministers, meeting in Brussels, adopted rules that will allow a Community-wide single securities market to be established by 1996, EC officials said, according to Bloomberg Business News.

The directive on capital-adequacy requirements for investment-service companies is primarily aimed at harmonizing national regulations and removing national barriers preventing new competitors from entering the market, an EC Commission official said.

The capital-adequacy directive sets the level of minimum initial capital investment companies must have before they can begin offering their services to the public. These range from 50,000 to 90,000 European currency units (\$56,300 to \$105,000), depending on the activities of the company.

The directive also sets EC-wide rules on supervision.

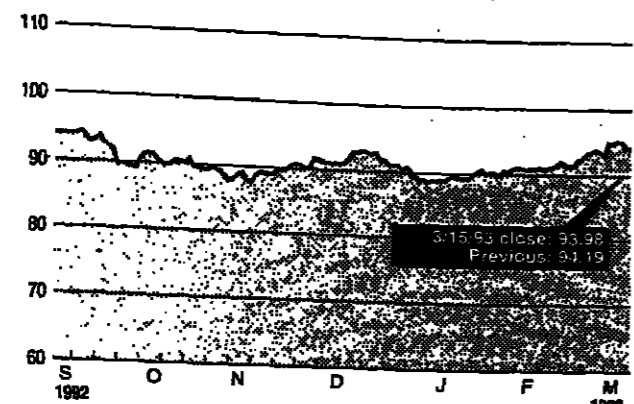
The other directive that must be adopted to set up the single securities market, the investment-services directive, should be approved by finance ministers next month, officials said.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	12 Month High	Low
2250	2245	MetLife	0.00	0.00	94.0	2250	2245	2250	2245
2300	2295	Prudential	0.00	0.00	96.0	2300	2295	2300	2295
2350	2345	AIG	0.00	0.00	98.0	2350	2345	2350	2345
2400	2395	Travelers	0.00	0.00	100.0	2400	2395	2400	2395
2450	2445	MetLife	0.00	0.00	102.0	2450	2445	2450	2445
2500	2495	Prudential	0.00	0.00	104.0	2500	2495	2500	2495
2550	2545	AIG	0.00	0.00	106.0	2550	2545	2550	2545
2600	2595	Travelers	0.00	0.00	108.0	2600	2595	2600	2595
2650	2645	MetLife	0.00	0.00	110.0	2650	2645	2650	2645
2700	2695	Prudential	0.00	0.00	112.0	2700	2695	2700	2695
2750	2745	AIG	0.00	0.00	114.0	2750	2745	2750	2745
2800	2795	Travelers	0.00	0.00	116.0	2800	2795	2800	2795
2850	2845	MetLife	0.00	0.00	118.0	2850	2845	2850	2845
2900	2895	Prudential	0.00	0.00	120.0	2900	2895	2900	2895
2950	2945	AIG	0.00	0.00	122.0	2950	2945	2950	2945
3000	2995	Travelers	0.00	0.00	124.0	3000	2995	3000	2995
3050	3045	MetLife	0.00	0.00	126.0	3050	3045	3050	3045
3100	3095	Prudential	0.00	0.00	128.0	3100	3095	3100	3095
3150	3145	AIG	0.00	0.00	130.0	3150	3145	3150	3145
3200	3195	Travelers	0.00	0.00	132.0	3200	3195	3200	3195
3250	3245	MetLife	0.00	0.00	134.0	3250	3245	3250	3245
3300	3295	Prudential	0.00	0.00	136.0	3300	3295	3300	3295
3350	3345	AIG	0.00	0.00	138.0	3350	3345	3350	3345
3400	3395	Travelers	0.00	0.00	140.0	3400	3395	3400	3395
3450	3445	MetLife	0.00	0.00	142.0	3450	3445	3450	3445
3500	3495	Prudential	0.00	0.00	144.0	3500	3495	3500	3495
3550	3545	AIG	0.00	0.00	146.0	3550	3545	3550	3545
3600	3595	Travelers	0.00	0.00	148.0	3600	3595	3600	3595
3650	3645	MetLife	0.00	0.00	150.0	3650	3645	3650	3645
3700	3695	Prudential	0.00	0.00	152.0	3700	3695	3700	3695
3750	3745	AIG	0.00	0.00	154.0	3750	3745	3750	3745
3800	3795	Travelers	0.00	0.00	156.0	3800	3795	3800	3795
3850	3845	MetLife	0.00	0.00	158.0	3850	3845	3850	3845
3900	3895	Prudential	0.00	0.00	160.0	3900	3895	3900	3895
3950	3945	AIG	0.00	0.00	162.0	3950	3945	3950	3945
4000	3995	Travelers	0.00	0.00	164.0	4000	3995	4000	3995
4050	4045	MetLife	0.00	0.00	166.0	4050	4045	4050	4045
4100	4095	Prudential	0.00	0.00	168.0	4100	4095	4100	4095
4150	4145	AIG	0.00	0.00	170.0	4150	4145	4150	4145
4200	4195	Travelers	0.00	0.00	172.0	4200	4195	4200	4195
4250	4245	MetLife	0.00	0.00	174.0	4250	4245	4250	4245
4300	4295	Prudential	0.00	0.00	176.0	4300	4295	4300	4295
4350	4345	AIG	0.00	0.00	178.0	4350	4345	4350	4345
4400	4395	Travelers	0.00	0.00	180.0	4400	4395	4400	4395
4450	4445	MetLife	0.00	0.00	182.0	4450	4445	4450	4445
4500	4495	Prudential	0.00	0.00	184.0	4500	4495	4500	4495
4550	4545	AIG	0.00	0.00	186.0	4550	4545	4550	4545
4600	4595	Travelers	0.00	0.00	188.0	4600	4595	4600	4595
4650	4645	MetLife	0.00	0.00	190.0	4650	4645	4650	4645
4700	4695	Prudential	0.00	0.00	192.0	4700	4695	4700	4695
4750	4745	AIG	0.00	0.00	194.0	4750	4745	4750	4745
4800	4795	Travelers	0.00	0.00	196.0	4800	4795	4800	4795
4850	4845	MetLife	0.00	0.00	198.0	4850	4845	4850	4845
4900	4895	Prudential	0.00	0.00	200.0	4900	4895	4900	4895
4950	4945	AIG	0.00	0.00	202.0	4950	4945	4950	4945
5000	4995	Travelers	0.00	0.00	204.0	5000	4995	5000	4995

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	12 Month High	Low
5050	5045	MetLife	0.00	0.00	206.0	5050	5045	5050	5045
5100	5095	Prudential	0.00	0.00	208.0	5100	5095	5100	5095
5150	5145	AIG	0.00	0.00	210.0	5150	5145	5150	5145
5200	5195	Travelers	0.00	0.00	212.0	5200	5195	5200	5195
5250	5245	MetLife	0.00	0.00	214.0	5250	5245	5250	5245
5300	5295	Prudential	0.00	0.00	216.0	5300	5295	5300	5295
5350	5345	AIG	0.00	0.00	218.0	5350	5345	5350	5345
5400	5395	Travelers	0.00	0.00	220.0	5400	5395	5400	5395
5450	5445	MetLife	0.00	0.00	222.0	5450	5445	5450	5445
5500	5495	Prudential	0.00	0.00	224.0	5500	5495	5500	5495
5550	5545	AIG	0.00	0.00	226.0	5550	5545	5550	5545
5600	5595	Travelers	0.00	0.00	228.0	5600	5595	5600	5595
5650	5645	MetLife	0.00	0.00	230.0	5650	5645	5650	5645
5700	5695	Prudential	0.00	0.00	232.0	5700	5695	5700	5695
5750	5745	AIG	0.00	0.00	234.0	5750	5745	5750	5745
5800	5795	Travelers	0.00	0.00	236.0	5800	5795	5800	5795
5850	5845	MetLife	0.00	0.00	238.0	5850	5845	5850	5845
5900	5895	Prudential	0.00	0.00	240.0	5900	5895	5900	5895
5950	5945	AIG	0.00	0.00	242.0	5950	5945	5950	5945
6000	5995	Travelers	0.00	0.00	244				

THE TRIB INDEX: 93.98

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 20, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for 'Industrial Sectors' with columns for Mon. close, Prev. close, % change.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S. Approves BA-US Air Link

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — The United States on Monday gave its formal approval to a contested link in routes and ownership between British Airways and USAir.

Once BA took away the book of foreign control, there wasn't much Peña could do, said John Ash of Global Aviation Associates, a Washington consulting firm.

BA originally wanted to invest 750 million in USAir in exchange for veto power on its board, but that ran up against laws prohibiting foreign control of U.S. airlines and, even

more, the opposition of America's major carriers, who demanded more flights into Heathrow Airport, Europe's busiest gateway.

As a face-saving gesture to the American majors, Mr. Peña said he would try to negotiate a new aviation agreement to replace the present bilateral treaty.

The bilateral treaty was negotiated in 1977 on favorable terms to British carriers, confirming the then-state-owned BA in its dominant role at Heathrow.

prime minister, is said to have called President Jimmy Carter and appealed on the basis of the "special relationship" between the countries.

BA, meanwhile, gave every evidence of planning to settle in and tie its international network to USAir's, which is concentrated in the heavily populated northeast quarter of the country.

The British airline will also lease USAir's own Boeing 767-200 aircraft, flight, and cabin crew to operate direct services in BA colors between London's Gatwick Airport and three other USAir hubs.

Can HSBC Reverse Hong Kong's Slide?

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock market, riding a precipitous slide that has taken 8.2 percent off its key index in little more than one trading session, is counting on the strong earnings reported by the colony's major bank Monday and bargain-investing American investors to revive it.

HSBC Holdings PLC, the holding company for Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Group, reported Monday a 68 percent increase in net profit to 14.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.85 billion), largely due to a strong performance in Hong Kong and the region.

While the news came too late to counter a 5.1 percent stock slide on the heaviest day of turnover yet in

1993, brokers say hefty growth at HSBC should provide a tangible reminder that Hong Kong's economic fundamentals are thriving, despite the political dispute between Britain and China that now overshadows the stock market.

The market has lost 8.2 percent of its value in one day and less than one hour of trading since Chris Patten, the colony's governor, declared Friday afternoon that he would push ahead with the early stages of plans to increase democracy.

Investors feared China's dim view of such proposals would draw Beijing's condemnation — which mainland officials in fact voiced over the weekend — and a repeat of instability experienced in November and December when China last expressed its displeasure with Mr. Patten's plans to widen the electoral base for 1995 elections to Hong Kong's Legislative Council.

China threatened not to honor contracts signed in the lead-up to 1997 and specifically attacked the Jardine Matheson Group, moves that sent the Hang Seng index spiraling from 6,447 down to 4,978 in a few days.

Fierce commentary from pro-China groups in Hong Kong and a speech by Premier Li Peng to Beijing's National People's Congress, blaming Britain's "perfidious" betrayal of the Sino-British agreement for fomenting "disorder" in Hong Kong, prompted a 315.79-point fall Monday on the Hang Seng index.

This followed a 261-point loss on Friday, the start of a two-day dive from 6,431 to 5,844.61, just above a technical support level of 5,800, which, some brokers said, is all that stands between Monday's close

and another day of free-fall as investors assess China's next possible ways of reminding Hong Kong who ultimately controls its fate.

The Hang Seng plummeted early and dipped just below 5,800 later in the morning session, but investors who saw opportunity in Hong Kong's notorious volatility came into the market.

"While there may still be some downside to come, basically everyone but the most panicky investor is looking at this thing as a buying opportunity," said Nick Mookes, a senior China analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities.

"It's happening too fast to tell whether we've reached bottom yet," said Michael Ng, assistant general manager at Sassoon Securities. "Local funds are still supportive."

See BANK, Page 14

Olivetti to Tap Its Shareholders For \$560 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA, the financially ailing computer maker, announced Monday that it was seeking to more than double its capital through a \$560 million share issue that stock analysts found alarmingly large.

Olivetti, the main operating company of the industrialist Carlo De Benedetti, also said its loss had deepened in 1992 to 650 billion lire (\$406 million), from 460 billion in 1991. Olivetti, which has cut 6,000 jobs in the past two years, blamed competition and the international economic slowdown.

Revenue in 1992 fell 7 percent to 8,020 trillion lire. The company gave no forecasts for 1993.

Olivetti said the 903 billion lire capital increase, in the form of a rights issue, would be used to accelerate growth through investment in new technologies and distribution networks, and would help it reduce its debt of 560 billion lire.

But analysts were not satisfied with this explanation. "Their net debt is relatively low and their balance sheet is supposed to be healthy," said Andrew Haskins, electronics analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

Olivetti said Monday that net assets were 2,360 trillion lire, down from 3,083 trillion a year earlier. "I find it difficult to understand how short-term liquidity could have deteriorated so significantly," Mr. Haskins said.

The issue will raise the company's share capital to 1,507 trillion lire, from 605 billion.

Olivetti, which is 38 percent held by Mr. De Benedetti's Compagnie Industriale Riunita SpA, is asking shareholders to buy six shares for each four they currently own, at 1,000 lire a share. The stock was suspended Monday on the Milan Bourse, having fallen 45 lire to 2,140 lire a share on Friday, and a total of 7.5 percent during the week.

The shares of CIR and another De Benedetti company, the family holding company Cofide, were also suspended Monday. Cofide announced separately a 112.7 billion lire rights issue, and CIR announced a 1992 consolidated loss of 540 billion lire, compared with a 49 billion lire profit in 1991.

As an alternative to the all-stock offer, Olivetti holders can buy three shares and three bonds convertible into shares.

Dennis Exton, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, said the alternative offer might mitigate the deal's negative impact on the stock exchange, since not all of the stock would be hitting the market at once.

Olivetti said it would ask shareholders to approve the capital raise at a meeting April 29. CIR and the company's syndicate of controlling shareholders have already agreed to subscribe to the operation, which would be underwritten by Mediobanca SpA, Olivetti said.

Digital Equipment Corp. is another major stockholder in Olivetti. DEC owns 4.03 percent of the company and has an agreement to buy another 5.92 percent by the end of 1994.

(Reuters, A.F.V.)

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

French Financials Look Ripe for Privatization

By Steve Whitehouse

PARIS — Banque Nationale de Paris, Rhône-Poulenc SA and the major insurers are likely to be among the first state-controlled French companies to be privatized when a center-right government takes power after legislative elections on March 21 and 28.

Weekend opinion surveys, the last ones to be published before the election, point to a resounding win for the UDF-RPR coalition, whose campaign manifesto promised: "All the banks, insurers and companies in the competitive sector will be privatized."

Analysts said the new government would be pragmatic rather than ideologically driven in its approach to privatization. "The French right, unlike the Thatcherites, are not going to sell things off just to get them into private hands, as what may," said Charles Allen, an analyst at Natwest Securities.

In 1986, when the right was last in power, it published a list of 65 companies to be privatized and sold off 32 of these before losing the 1988 elections. Saint-Gobain, Paribas, Suez, Crédit Commercial and Compagnie Générale d'Électricité (now Alcatel Alsthom) were all returned to the private sector during this period.

The daily Le Monde said recently that the new government's list of privatization stocks would be based on the 33 left over from the 1986 program. These include Elf Aquitaine, Compagnie des Métaux, Bouygues, Bouffes du Louvre, Thomson SA, BNP, Crédit Lyonnais and the three state-controlled insurers, AGF, GAN and UAP. Le Monde said the center-right parties envisage adding Renault to the list.

The prospect of future earnings growth and a rising share price are seen as criteria for a successful privatization. With banks and insurers expected to be the main beneficiaries of a downward move in interest rates, they are likely to be among the first companies to be sold.

"The interest-rate cycle is potentially looking better than some of the industrial cycles," said Mr. Allen of Natwest Securities.

Of the banks, BNP and Crédit Local de France are seen as much more saleable than Crédit Lyonnais, which said on Friday that its

See SELL-OFF, Page 15

For U.S. Insurance Companies, It Was a Bad Time for a Bad Storm

By Philip Crawford

Losses from the violent weekend storm in the Eastern United States are likely to hit primary insurance carriers harder than would have been the case a year ago, analysts said Monday.

This, they said, was because of rate hikes for reinsurance — the coverage taken out by insurance companies themselves, to lessen their own liability — that have forced carriers to raise more risk.

Preliminary estimates of the damage caused by the tempest are between \$500 million and \$1 billion. Industry sources and financial analysts say that they expect a torrent of claims to be filed by policy holders residing along the entire East Coast, whose homes and property have been damaged or destroyed by tornados, flooding, hurricane-force winds, subzero temperatures and other conditions related to the storm.

"The losses will be at least as bad as they were for the storm that hit the Northeast in December," said Michael Blumstein, an insurance-industry analyst at Morgan Stanley in New York. "And that figure was about \$650 million."

Experts said it was still too early to tell which of the major U.S. primary insurers would be the hardest hit, but added that all of the top 10 publicly traded companies — carriers such as Aetna Life & Casualty, Chubb Corp. and American International Group — faced significant losses.

Two of the largest primary insurers, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. and State Farm Mutual Insurance Co., are not publicly traded, while another, Allstate Insurance Co. is owned by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

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"There have been more property disasters in the past four years than in the previous 20," said Ira Malis, who tracks the insurance industry for Alex Brown & Sons in Baltimore. "As a result, reinsurance rates have risen dramatically. Whereas a company might have had to keep \$25 million in risk in a given situation before, now it has to keep \$40 million."

He said that Hurricane Andrew, in August 1992, "caused about \$20 billion of damage itself, and that would have been many times worse had it hit Tampa or other highly-populated areas."

Analysis added that there was a paradox in the insurance industry: When a company suffers large

losses due to claim settlements, its stock price tends to rise rather than fall. The reason is that insurance stocks typically move upward on the expectation of premium increases, and any event that takes surplus cash out of the system usually leads to rate hikes.

Premium increases, analysts add, lead to profits, at least temporarily. "It's obscene," said Mr. Malis. "But disasters tend to do good things for share prices."

The share price of many major insurers, both primary carriers and reinsurance companies, rose significantly in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, as did the Standard & Poor's Property-Casualty

See INSURE, Page 16

VW's New Chief Unsheathes the Knife

By Ferdinand Protzman

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Before Ferdinand Piëch jumped into the driver's seat at Volkswagen AG in January, his reputation as Germany's toughest auto executive opened a guessing game as to just what kind of changes he would bring.

While it is still Europe's largest automaker, Volkswagen faces a crucial battle there in the 1990s, as the Japanese aggressively move in, and at the same time must make yet

another attempt to revive its nearly deserted U.S. showrooms, which have not had two crucial models to sell for months because of a production fiasco in Mexico.

The guessing is likely to end soon once the VW supervisory board ratifies Mr. Piëch's expected plans for cutting jobs drastically while pushing ahead with a multibillion dollar spending program to jump start VW's growth both in Europe and in America.

There has been no official comment on Mr. Piëch's program, which is to be put to the board on Tuesday.

But interviews with government, industry and company officials provide an outline of a plan for a sweeping management overhaul, including a "lean manufacturing" program borrowed from the Japanese and a speed-up of Volkswagen's sluggish record at developing new lines of cars and trucks.

[In addition, according to industry sources quoted by Reuters, VW will slash its 1992 dividend on common shares to 2 Deutsche marks from 11 DM in 1991. News reports of the planned dividend cut sent VW's stock down to 281.50 DM (\$169.05) in after-hours trading, 11.30 DM below Friday's close.]

Volkswagen, which initially set out on a five-year, \$51 billion global expansion, is burdened by a passive management, production costs that are among the industry's highest and a bloated work force of about 276,000, nearly half of whom are German production workers.

Its sales and earnings are plummeting especially in Germany, by far its biggest market, where experts forecast that industry car sales may fall 20 percent this year.

Although VW's net profit last year is estimated to have slid almost 50 percent, its automotive operations may have lost \$600 million, a figure VW will not confirm.

Now, faced with stiffer competition from the Japanese as well as from some U.S. car companies, Volkswagen has little choice but to press ahead with its expensive plan to become more competitive.

"These actions are necessary to protect Volkswagen's medium- and long-term expansion plans," said Keith Hayes, automotive analyst at Merrill Lynch in London. "The company is financially sound."

"But if Piëch does not turn around operations at VW over the next 12 months, they could begin to have cash-flow problems. Then the plans to become a major global competitor would be seriously jeopardized."

VW has already announced that it will eliminate 36,000 jobs by the end of 1997, mostly in Germany. But whether Mr. Piëch can cut more deeply depends on the state of the Lower Saxony.

The state government is Volkswagen's largest stockholder, owning 19.7 percent of its shares, and has two seats on Volkswagen's 20-member supervisory board, while worker representatives have eight seats.

Gerhard Schroeder, Lower Saxony's premier and a member of the Social Democratic Party, has one of

GM Says Lopez Is Truly Gone

By Bloomberg Business News

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Monday that its head of purchasing, Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, had left to join Volkswagen AG after a high-profile top-of-war over him between the automakers.

"Today I had intended to announce that 'bunk' Lopez was staying with General Motors and would be given added responsibilities," said GM's chief executive, John F. Smith. "At approximately 1 P.M. today, a friend of Mr. Lopez delivered a hand-written note from him saying he was again resigning from GM."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Lopez told Mr. Smith that he intended to resign. One day later, Mr. Smith offered Mr. Lopez the presidency of GM's North American Operations. VW said Friday it expected Mr. Lopez to join the company. But later Friday, Mr. Smith and top GM officers went to his house and thought they had convinced him to stay.

the state's seats on VW's board. Traditionally, his party has joined with labor to block any cost-cutting that involve jobs. Now Mr. Schroeder says the state supports Mr. Piëch's plans for cutting 36,000 jobs.

But industry experts say deeper cuts are needed. "Volkswagen's main problem is too many people," said Daniel T. Jones, professor of motor-industry management at Cardiff University in Wales. "The result is that the cars are overengineered and cost too much to build."

Mr. Piëch, an heir of the Porsche family, began his career as an engineer in the sports-car company. He later joined Audi, becoming chairman in 1988. There, he aggressively cut costs and produced \$94 million in profit in 1990, roughly double the level when he took over.

Mr. Piëch's program, which is to be put to the board on Tuesday, includes a "lean manufacturing" program borrowed from the Japanese and a speed-up of Volkswagen's sluggish record at developing new lines of cars and trucks.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

JB&B LIQUIBAER Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Julius Baer Bank Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland, on the 5th day of April, 1993, at 10 a.m.

WORLD FOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS

fonds commun de placement 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders of WORLD FOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS (formerly BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND) (hereafter the "Fund") are notified that Shares of two new Portfolios shall become available for subscription at an initial issue price of 14.00 US Dollars per Share and the sales charge stated in a prospectus dated March 1, 1993 (the "Prospectus"), except that for a period of 60 days from March 15th, 1993, there shall be no sales charge applicable on the subscription of Shares of such new Portfolios:

- WORLD FOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS - US Conservative Equities
- WORLD FOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS - US Aggressive Equities

Such Shares are available for subscription as from March 15th, 1993 on the basis of the Prospectus and of the most recent annual and semi-annual financial reports, copies of which can be obtained at the offices of the Fund's Transfer Agent, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-2953 Luxembourg and from any local Permanent Representative or Authorized Agent of the Fund.

The Board of Directors of AEB WORLD FOLIO MANAGEMENT COMPANY

MARKET DIARY

Money From Bonds Flows Into Stocks

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rebounded Monday from a two-session slide as weakness in the Treasury bond market prompted some investors to switch funds into stocks.

"Money continues to flow out of all types of savings accounts, including Treasury bonds, into the stock market," said John Conlon, managing director at Rothchild Inc.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell more than 50 points last Thursday and Friday from the record high set Wednesday, gained 14.59 to 3,442.41 on Monday.

Prices advanced while investors showed concern about inflation. The Commodity Research Bureau's price index, a closely watched inflation indicator, rose to the highest level since last June.

"People are definitely focusing on inflation but the stock market is showing surprising resilience, especially when you see what's happening to the bond market," said Daniel Marciano, senior vice president for trading at Dillon, Read & Co.

"So far, the stock market isn't taking the bond market's sell-off seriously," said Jon Groveman, president of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. "Stocks will back off if bonds keep falling."

Advancing common stocks outnumbered declining issues by about 9 to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was the lightest in weeks, as a weekend blizzard that socked the Eastern Seaboard curtailed activity.

Stocks probably will fall over the next several days as investors concern about inflation builds, Mr. Marciano said. "People are becoming more and more convinced that inflation is a bigger problem than first thought," he said.

The government announced Friday that prices paid by wholesalers climbed 0.4 percent in February, the biggest jump in inflation at the producer level since November 1990.

"The scare is that no more progress can be made in controlling inflation," said Thom Brown, managing director at Rutherford, Brown & Custerwood Inc. "If that's the case, interest rates are going higher and stocks are going lower."

Angen rose 1/4 to 3/8. Oppenheimer & Co. boosted its rating of the biotechnology company's stock, Centocor Corp., another biotechnology company, fell 1/4 to 7/8.

Nike Inc. soared 4 1/2 to 76 1/2. The athletic shoe and apparel maker posted a 7 percent increase in third-quarter earnings amid strong sales in North America and Asia.

Carl Weinberg, chief economist for High Frequency Economics, said traders increasingly believed the bank would ease its tight monetary policy in the wake of the new accord.

But he believed the Bundesbank would wait at least until March inflation data and February M-3 figures were reported before cutting rates again.

Traders said two key clues to the Bundesbank's intentions would be results of this week's securities purchase tender on Wednesday and the level of pressure on the French franc.

(Bloomberg/UP)



Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top trading volume stocks including RJR Nab, Amgen, and others with columns for volume, price, and change.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange including Amgen, RJR Nab, and others.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing market news and price movements for various sectors.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' listing market news and price movements for the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market news and price movements for the NASDAQ market.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing indices for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing indices for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing indices for 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing volume and value for NYSE, Amex, and NASDAQ.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing buy and sell volume for various stocks.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing market news and price movements.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' listing market news and price movements.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market news and price movements.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing prices for various European futures contracts.

Table titled 'Food' showing prices for various food commodities like sugar and coffee.

Table titled 'Metals' showing prices for various metal futures contracts.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing prices for various stock market indices.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for various spot commodities.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various companies.

Table titled 'Financial' showing prices for various financial futures contracts.

Table titled 'Grains' showing prices for various grain futures contracts.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing prices for various livestock futures contracts.

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Table titled 'Food' showing prices for various food commodities.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Howard Clark Sold Big AmEx Holding

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Howard Clark Jr., who was demoted from his job as chairman and chief executive of American Express Co., sold 46,152 of his shares last month, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission filing Monday.

Mr. Clark sold 15,000 American Express shares at \$24.88 each on Feb. 5 and 31,552 at \$23.75 on Feb. 17, according to the SEC filing. That makes a total value of \$1.1 million.

Mr. Clark has 90,730 American Express shares remaining, according to the Washington Service, which tracks stock sales by corporate insiders. Someone in Mr. Clark's office said he was out for two weeks and unavailable for comment. "We don't comment on any of our senior executive's trading policies," said Steven Faigen, a Shearson spokesman.

Omnicom to Take Control of TBWA

PARIS (Reuters) — Omnicom Group Inc. is to take control of the international advertising agency TBWA through a merger that will take place on a share-swap basis, TBWA said Monday.

A spokeswoman for TBWA said the exchange of all of TBWA's shares would be at parity. She could not give a figure for the amount of Omnicom shares being swapped.

She said the accord, signed last Friday, would be confirmed on May 1 after shareholder and government approvals. Omnicom, a holding company, owns the BBDO and DDB Needham agencies. TBWA, founded in Paris in 1971, has reported annual worldwide billings of \$1.1 billion.

Georgia-Pacific to Sell Butler Paper

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Georgia-Pacific Corp. said Monday it had agreed to sell Butler Paper Co., one of the largest U.S. paper distributors, to Alco Standard Corp. for an undisclosed amount.

Georgia-Pacific said the division's sale would generate about \$180 million in cash after taxes. The company will take a charge of \$50 million, or 58 cents a share, in the first quarter to account for the sale.

The sale of Butler, which generates about \$1 billion a year in revenue from 80 distribution centers across the United States, is expected to close about the middle of the year and needs board and regulatory approval. About 90 percent of Butler's business is in the sale of printing paper.

NuTek Unveils an Apple Imitation

CUPERTINO, California (UPI) — NuTek U.S.A. Corp. unveiled Monday what it called the first legal imitation of Apple Computer's popular Macintosh personal computer for about \$300 less than comparable Apple machines.

The widely expected move may create a major headache for Apple, which has about \$5.5 billion in annual sales of the Macintosh line, forcing it to cut prices even further. But some analysts are skeptical of NuTek's ability to market its machines, which will run some, but not all, Macintosh software.

NuTek, which is based near Apple headquarters in Cupertino, has been working on developing the critical software and hardware from scratch over the past four years.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — The rap music comedy "CB4" took in \$6.5 million over the weekend to top the U.S. box office. Following are the Top 10 Saturday and Sunday.

Table listing the Top 10 box office movies for the weekend, including 'CB4', 'The Untouchables', and 'The Untouchables'.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'Amsterdam' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Helsinki' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Hong Kong' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'London' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Brussels' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Frankfurt' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Paris' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Tokyo' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Singapore' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Stockholm' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Zurich' showing stock market data for various companies.

Table titled 'Toronto' showing stock market data for various companies.

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BANK: Can HSBC Rescue Market?

(Continued from first finance page) ing their favored stocks and there are overseas buyers cutting in."

British government, he also indicated that Hong Kong's economic boom was likely to continue. He said China had raised its economic growth forecasts to "8 or 9 percent" from a lower annual target of 6 percent until 1995. (Page 17)

Giving further testimony to the strength of the colony's China-dependent economy, HSBC PLC on Monday also released results for the locally incorporated Hongkong Bank showing a 35.4 percent increase in net profits.

The proposed final dividend is 14.2 pence per share, for a total distribution of 19 pence, compared with 12.7 pence in 1991, particularly good news for sterling-based investors who have seen their dividend increase by 50 percent over last year.

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EUROPE

EC Unemployment Rate Reaches 10%

LUXEMBOURG — Unemployment in the European Community reached 10 percent in January for the first time since April 1988, the EC statistics office Eurostat said Monday.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up 0.1 percentage point from December 1992 and up 0.9 point from January 1992, the office said.

The largest relative annual increases were in Spain, from 17 percent to 19.9 percent, and Western Germany, from 4.2 percent to 5 percent. Italy was the only state to experience a decrease, from 10.1 percent to 9.7 percent.

Bosch Plans Job Cuts
Robert Bosch GmbH plans to cut approximately 1,060 jobs at its Stuttgart-Feuerbach plant by the end of the year, a company spokesman said Monday.

He said that the company hoped to achieve some of the job cuts through attrition but added that "there could be forced redundancies in the area of 700."

Bosch has already reported it made a group operating loss in the second half of 1992 and in the first month of 1993. It had cut its work force by 11,000 last year and by more than 1,300 in January.

Deutsche Babcock AG, the German engineering company, also announced job cuts on Monday. Heyo Schmiedeknecht, management board chairman, said that delays in power-utility contracts in Eastern Germany would force the company to reduce its work force by up to 1,500 beginning in May.

we could do something," he said. "But we don't expect clarity any time soon."

He said the approval process for a new power plant in Eastern Germany had taken an average of two years to complete.

In Turin, sources at Fiat SpA said the company would lay off 42,000 workers for the week following Easter, cutting layoffs to 14,000 for the following week and to 9,700 for the week after that.

Swiss Will Keep Most Swissair Stock

BERN — The Swiss government will "ensure the Swiss character" of Swissair and Crossair, one of its units, by limiting foreign share ownership to less than 40 percent through a stock buy-back provision, the Transport and Energy Ministry said Monday.

Both airlines will have to repurchase shares bought by foreign investors within 10 days of any transaction if more than 40 percent of their total shares fall into non-Swiss hands. The provision takes effect on April 1.

Swissair can currently identify the owners of its 1.4 million registered shares, a class of share reserved for Swiss nationals that makes up 60 percent of the company's voting capital.

shareholder meeting in May, making it necessary to find another way to limit foreign holdings.

Bilateral agreements between airlines often stipulate that a majority stake be held by residents of each line's home country. In Switzerland, it is also a requirement that 60 percent of an airline's shares be in Swiss hands in order for the company to register new commercial aircraft.

Swissair has other restrictions on stock ownership, including the limitation of a single stake to no more than 3 percent of its capital.

Investor's Europe. Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices with their respective values and changes.

Rising Output Bolsters Hopes of U.K. Recovery

LONDON — Recent signs of a modest economic recovery in Britain got a boost Monday from official industrial-output data for January.

Although weaker oil production pushed overall output down 0.3 percent, manufacturing output jumped 0.8 percent — much more than the 0.1 percent rise economists had expected.

The manufacturing figures were surprisingly robust and is consistent with the bounce in demand we have seen," said Jeremy Hawkins, senior economic adviser at Bank America.

government's growing belief that the economy had turned the corner from recession.

"The figures are further evidence of an increasingly broad-based recovery in economic activity and, hence, one more reason for not expecting a base rate cut this week," Mr. Hawkins said.

British interest rates currently stand at 6 percent but there has been considerable speculation in recent weeks that the government could use its budget on Tuesday to usher in a further cut. Most economists now consider a move on rates unlikely.

Economists said growing evidence of recovery might prompt some analysts to upgrade their 1993 growth forecasts.

"On the back of today's data," said Kevin Gardiner, economist at Warburg Securities in London, "I would expect average expectations for onshore gross domestic product to edge up to 1.25 percent for 1993, from a current 0.75 percent."

In Tuesday's budget, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont is expected to raise his growth forecast to around 1.3 percent or 1.4 percent, from a current 1 percent.

Very briefly:

- The EC Commission said it had opened an inquiry into the joint acquisition of Shorts Missile Systems Ltd. by units belonging to Thomson-CSF and Bombardier Inc.
- English China Clays PLC reported 1992 pretax profit of £86.2 million (\$123 million), a fall of 25 percent from £115.4 million in 1991.

Volvac Software Groep NV said it had acquired Cap Sesa Luxembourg from Cap Sesa Region, a wholly owned unit of Cap Gemini Sogeti of France.

BAT Industries PLC confirmed news reports that it had signed a joint-venture agreement with Collective Enterprise Pribuck Tobacco Factory of the Ukraine to establish a joint venture company, A/T BAT-Pribuck Tobacco Co.

TRADE: Delors to Meet Clinton

(Continued from page 1) trading partners. They have aimed at "Buy America" provisions that give a price preference of 6 percent and more to U.S. companies.

Although current trade in these areas is small, the potential is enormous. That is about all the two sides agree on now.

The United States claims it opens \$16.8 billion of federal procurement contracts to EC bids, while Europe offers only \$7.8 billion in return. The U.S. government says preferential bidding treatment covers only an additional \$20 billion worth of U.S. contracts, compared with \$50 billion for the Community. EC officials counter by citing the greater degree of price

preference permitted by Washington.

There are no agreed figures for trade in these areas either. EC officials say U.S. exports of telecommunications equipment to the Community totaled \$1.49 billion in the latest year, versus \$500 million in EC sales to U.S. buyers. American officials say Europe runs a large surplus with the United States because the U.S. market is dominated by private utilities. U.S. figures show foreign suppliers sell 54 percent of telephone switching equipment in the American market, while state-owned phone companies in France, Germany and other European countries have never bought a U.S.-made switch.

SELL-OFF: France's Candidates

(Continued from first finance page) 1992 results would be the worst in 20 years because of loan losses.

The insurers have also experienced poor results, but part of the government's stakes in the sector could nevertheless be sold successfully, analysts said. The government holds around 75 percent of each of the three companies. AGF and GAN are probably more geared up for privatization than UAP. France's largest insurer, whose chairman, Jean Peyrelevade, considers that the company is undervalued at current share prices.

Investors already appear to be gambling that the new government will favor the privatization of the banks and insurers rather than industrial companies.

Nonvoting investment certificates in BNP, Crédit Lyonnais and Pechiney and the shares of Elf, Rhône-Poulenc and the insurers are already quoted on the Paris Bourse.

Elf, Rhône-Poulenc and Pechiney have underperformed the CAC-40 since the first of the year, but by Friday BNP had risen 23.4 percent and GAN 24.3 percent compared with an increase in the CAC-40 of just 5.8 percent over the period. UAP has advanced 16.3 percent, AGF 14 percent and Crédit Lyonnais 11.6 percent.

Holders of investment certificates are likely to benefit from favorable terms of exchange in a privatization.

Among industrial candidates, there is thought to be little chance of privatizing businesses such as Bull, Usinor-Sacilor and Pechiney that are operating in difficult markets, but the sale of the remainder of Rhône-Poulenc is unlikely to present any problems. The state now holds 43 percent of the chemical company directly and 19 percent indirectly.

The UDF and RPR have ruled

out privatization of public services but propose increasing competition in this sector.

Unprofitable concerns such as SNCF and Air France would in any case be difficult to sell and UDF officials have said that Electricité de France will remain a public service because of its involvement in France's nuclear energy program.

However, the sale of at least a minority stake in France Télécom is thought to be possible. Alcatel Alsthom's chairman, Pierre Suard, who is regarded as an ally of the RPR leader Jacques Chirac, has said he would not rule out the possibility of taking a stake in the telecommunications company.

The new government is expected to leave most of the chairman of public-sector companies in post, analysts said.

One notable exception may be Jean-Yves Haberer, who could pay the price for Crédit Lyonnais's problems. Mr. Allen of Natwest Securities also argued that a change of management may be needed by the bank which has been "overassociated with the industrial aims of the Socialist government," can be privatized.

The center-right parties have said privatization receipts will be used to reduce the budget deficit and for spending on infrastructure and public housing.

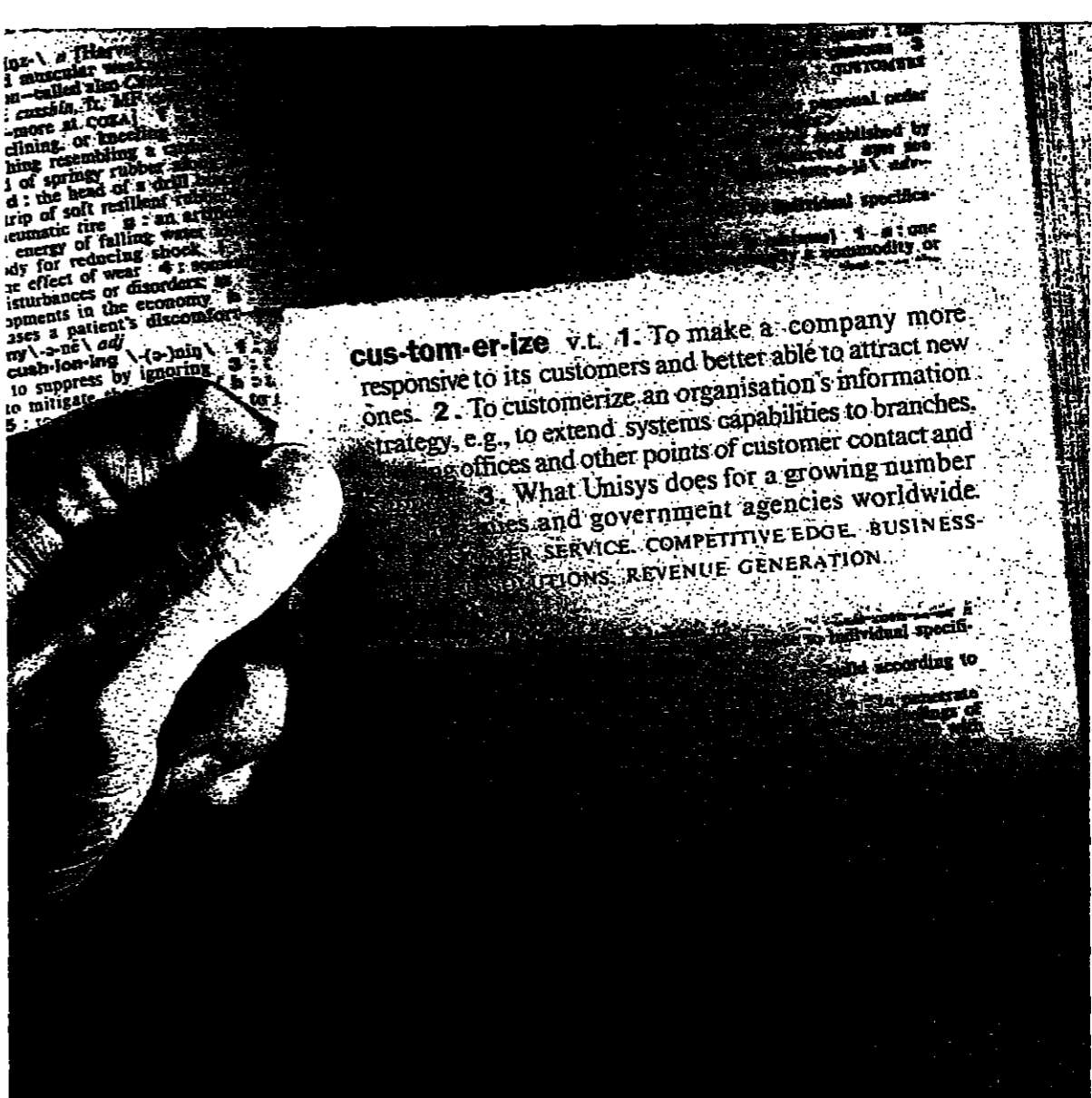
The leader of the UDF, the former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, had said that the program should be around 40 billion francs (\$7 billion) in 1993 and 60 billion in 1994 and 1995. An RPR deputy, Philippe Auberger, has put the sell-off at 30 billion francs in 1993 and 30 to 50 billion a year thereafter. The RPR favors using more of the money for debt reduction than the UDF, said Sophie Blanpain, a market specialist at Crédit Suisse First Boston.

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COMPANY RESULTS

Table with columns for Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated. Lists companies like Swiss Bank Corp., Heize (M.J.), Australia, Turkey, Pacific Dunlop, Taurus, Britain, RTZ, United States, Hong Kong, HSBC Holdings, Netherlands, ABB-ALRO Holdings, Sweden, LAM Ericsson, Switzerland, etc.

Table with columns for Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated. Lists companies like Heize (M.J.), K. macy, Nike, Perumount Comm., etc.

Results in U.S. dollars.

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

17 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld PE 100 High Low Last Chg

17 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	95	IBM		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Microsoft		5.0	12	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Apple		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Oracle		5.5	10	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Sun		4.8	14	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Novell		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Lotus		3.8	19	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Intuit		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Parsons		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3

12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld PE 100 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	95	IBM		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Microsoft		5.0	12	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Apple		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Oracle		5.5	10	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Sun		4.8	14	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Novell		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Lotus		3.8	19	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Intuit		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Parsons		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
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12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld PE 100 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	95	IBM		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Microsoft		5.0	12	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Apple		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Oracle		5.5	10	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Sun		4.8	14	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Novell		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Lotus		3.8	19	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Intuit		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Parsons		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3

12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld PE 100 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	95	IBM		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Microsoft		5.0	12	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Apple		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Oracle		5.5	10	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Sun		4.8	14	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Novell		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Lotus		3.8	19	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Intuit		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Parsons		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3

12 Month High Low Stock Dr. Yld PE 100 High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	95	IBM		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Microsoft		5.0	12	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Apple		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Oracle		5.5	10	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Sun		4.8	14	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Novell		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Lotus		3.8	19	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Intuit		4.5	15	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Parsons		4.0	18	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3
100	95	Unisys		4.2	16	100	100	95	98	+3

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Worker Killed In Explosion at Hoechst

FRANKFURT — An explosion ripped through a chemical factory owned by Hoechst AG on Monday, killing one worker, in the seventh accident to occur at company plants over the last three weeks.

Klaus Topfer, Germany's federal environment minister, said in a radio interview that Hoechst would come under "intensive state control" following the latest accident.

There was no immediate word on damage from the chemical release but local authorities and Hoechst said the incident posed no danger to the general population.

It followed an accident on Feb. 22 in which two tons of poisonous chemicals were released near Frankfurt.

(UPI, Bloomberg, APX)

Still More Trouble for Lloyd's

LONDON — The weekend storm in North America threatens to pose more problems for the Lloyd's of London insurance market, which is still recovering from the effects of last year's Hurricane Andrew.

The storm coincided with media reports that Lloyd's might have shown an even larger loss for 1990 than the record £2.06 billion (\$2.95 billion) deficit it announced for 1989 in June last year.

The market reports its results three years in arrears to allow time for claims to be made.

In January the independent Lloyd's analyst Chatter forecast that the 1990 loss would be around £1.635 billion. But Chatter's editor, Charles Sturge, said Monday that it expected to revise this figure upwards before its final forecast for 1990 in May.

"Chatter now believes the 1990 losses will be well in excess of £2 billion but does not plan to make a firm forecast until May," he said.

Lloyd's new chief executive, Peter Middleton, and chairman, David Rowland, plan to tackle the losses and problems facing the market when they unveil Lloyd's first certified business plan in April.

Worries about past liabilities leading to current and future losses are hampering efforts to attract new capital to the market.

Insurance capacity this year will fall to around £8.5 billion from around £10 billion in 1992.

The huge 1989 loss resulted in part from Lloyd's exposure to Hurricane Hugo, one of a series of natural and industrial disasters that sapped the financial resources of the Names — individuals who back the Lloyd's promise of unlimited liability.

INSURE: For U.S. Firms, a Bad Time for a Bad Storm

(Continued from first finance page)

INDEX and the S&P Multiline Insurance Index.

On Monday, American International's stock was up \$1 to \$123.625, but Chubb's was down \$1 to \$90.75 and Aetna's down 50 cents to \$47.125.

David Seifer, who tracks the insurance industry for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in New York, said he also looked for share price strength in the storm's aftermath. "The losses will attack capital," he said. "This industry has been in a price war, and anything that attacks capital will take some of the competition out."

Steven Goldstein, a spokesman for the New York-based Insurance Information Institute, the trade association for property and casualty insurers, said that the industry was fully solvent despite the many pressures on it over the past few years.

"The total net assets of the U.S. insurance industry grew to \$162 billion in 1992," he said. "The ability to pay these claims will be there." Mr. Goldstein added that the average home in the United States was insured for 80 percent of its value.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Today's EDUCATION DIRECTORY
Appears on Page 19

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China Lifts Targets As Economy Soars

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng abandoning past caution, announced sharply higher economic growth targets on Monday and said the government bureaucracy would be reduced by 25 percent over the next three years.

and there is a constant threat of inflation," he said. He did not suggest any concrete measures to cool demand in an economy that many Western economists fear is heading toward another inflationary spiral.

But he repeated warnings of the constant threat of inflation. On the opening day of a meeting of China's parliament, the hardline prime minister set the target for the next three years at between 8 and 9 percent, up from the original 6 percent.

Mr. Li targeted national growth this year at 8 percent, but made clear that he expected the figure to be surpassed and gave the green light to coastal regions to set their own pace. "Where conditions permit, a higher rate can and should be achieved," he said.

If growth stayed on track, Mr. Li said, the goal of quadrupling the 1980 value of GNP by the year 2000 could be achieved within five years.

Despite pressure from economic liberals directed by Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, Mr. Li had initially stuck to his growth target of an annual 6 percent in the five-year plan ending in 1995, which was set during last year's parliamentary session.

Actual growth last year was double the target, reaching 12.8 percent and making China a stellar performer among the world's economies.

But Mr. Li warned of excessive investment in fixed assets and inflationary pressures. "The amount of bank credit and currency put into circulation has risen too fast,

Prices Gain On Bombay Exchange

Bloomberg Business News NEW DELHI — Bombay stock prices improved during an hour-long session Monday, the first since Friday's bombings that damaged the stock exchange building and other business targets in the city.

Traders said they expected modest gains again Tuesday. The Bombay Stock Exchange index gained 45.98 points to close at 2,423.22 and the national index was up 11.07 at 1,067.77.

Traders said the government's support of financial markets after the bombing of the exchange had considerably boosted morale among brokers.

Although Bombay's new computerized trading hall was destroyed, taken trading is expected to take place for an hour beginning at 3 P.M.

The Madras index was not immediately available because of a strike by stock exchange employees.

Bank of Japan Springs a Leak 3 Top Officials Will Take Pay Cuts in Affair

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan acknowledged Monday after an internal investigation that lasted more than a month, that a confidential document may have been leaked to the outside.

The central bank said two executive directors and the head of the bank supervision department would, as a result, accept 10 percent pay cuts for three months starting in March.

The investigation was prompted by a report in the Asahi newspaper on Jan. 27 saying a BOJ document, providing a confidential assessment of Mitsubishi Bank's management and merger strategy, was leaked to private financial institutions.

The bank report was written by a BOJ bank supervisor, who participated in a regular inspection of Mitsubishi Bank between August and September of 1990.

Koichi Takada, director of the BOJ's bank supervision department, said at a news conference after the Asahi report that the central bank had not known that such a document existed.

But Takashi Anzai, who heads BOJ's management-control department, told reporters Monday the central bank was able to identify an original document that "is not substantially different" from the paper said to have been leaked.

Mr. Anzai said the central bank interrogated more than 100 employees who had access to the document, but failed to determine how and when it was leaked.

"But we couldn't completely rule out the possibility that a copy was leaked to the outside," he said.

The central bank has given a "severe warning" to five senior BOJ officials about their loose information control. These officials are Makoto Tanji, executive director in charge of bank supervision in 1990; Kunio Kojima, executive director currently in charge of bank supervision; Mr. Takada, the bank supervision department director; and two other officials from the department.

Mr. Tanji, Mr. Kojima and Mr. Takada also voluntarily proposed a 10 percent cut in their salaries, and the BOJ has decided to accept their proposal, another BOJ official said.

But the pay cut is not meant to be a punishment for the leak or an admission of direct responsibility, he said. Those officials simply "desired to set things right after they gave rise to a suspicion" the document had been leaked, he said.

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Westpac Plans to Trim 2,000 Retail Bank Jobs

SYDNEY — Westpac Banking Corp. announced plans Monday to shed 2,000 jobs in a major restructuring of its retail operations, designed to save 150 million Australian dollars (\$105.9 million).

Most of the jobs will be lost in the next three months, said Robert Joss, the bank's new managing director.

The bank has been under pressure to shore up its operations and sell off assets since reporting a loss of 1.6 billion dollars for the year ended last Sept. 30.

The restructuring will create separate units for consumer and commercial business as well as simplifying reporting lines and reducing administrative layers, the bank said.

It also will allow the bank to build its retail business around regions, scrapping the current system built around state boundaries.

Westpac said last week it would close peripheral operations in Asia, including branches in Seoul and Taipei, and would consolidate its six offices in the United States.

(A.F.X. Bloomberg)

China Resources to Focus on Mainland

HONG KONG — China Resources (Holdings) Co. will invest heavily in export-oriented industrial projects, oil storage, shipbuilding, retail sales and real estate in China, the China Daily reported Monday.

China Resources is one of China's largest enterprises in Hong Kong and is controlled by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in Beijing.

By the end of last year, China Resources had invested \$300 million in 299 projects in China.

In February, CITIC Pacific, another key Hong Kong-based company that is controlled by Beijing, announced that it would concentrate investments in China rather than Hong Kong until the current dispute over Hong Kong's political future was resolved.

Among the projects is high-quality housing. The company has already launched similar plans in Shanghai, Chengdu and Chongqing in Sichuan Province and Tangshan in Hebei Province, the China Daily said.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and various stock indices and exchange rates.

Very briefly:
• Sumitomo Rubber Industries reported a 1992 consolidated pretax profit of 15.7 billion yen (\$135 million), up from 11.7 billion in 1991.
• Mitsubishi Electric Corp. is holding discussions with Digital Equipment Corp. of the United States on a tie-up in the field of microprocessors, Mitsubishi Electric said.

• DBS Bank said its net profit rose 4.1 percent in 1992 to 328.4 million Singapore dollars (\$199 million).
• CarmandMetalbox SA of France said its CarmandMetalbox Asia Ltd. unit will hold a 70 percent stake in a joint venture to make beverage cans in Vietnam, with Saigon Brewery holding the remainder.

• Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves declined to \$82.52 billion at the end of January after hitting a record \$89.5 billion in September, the Central Bank of China said Monday.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' containing numerous fund names, descriptions, and numerical values.

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SPORTS SKIING

Assinger Triumphs On Perilous Course Meier Leads German Sweep Of Women's Giant Slalom

SIERRA NEVADA, Spain — Armin Assinger of Austria attacked Monday's wind-swept men's downhill course to bring home his first World Cup victory of the season in a time of 1 minute 55.64 seconds — one-hundredth of a second in front of Daniel Maher of Switzerland.

Hannes Trinkl of Austria was third in 1:55.71, followed by Xavier Gigandet of Switzerland in 1:55.84 and A.J. Kitt of the United States in 1:56.06.

Switzerland's Franz Heinzer, who finished 21st on Monday, remained the World Cup downhill point leader with 494 to 338 for Aude Skaardal of Norway. There are three more downhill events before the season ends March 28 in Are, Sweden.

Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli, 15th in Monday's downhill, leads the World Cup overall standings with 1,205 points to 822 for Kjell Andre Aamodt of Norway. Aamodt was 13th on Monday.

"I'm trying to enjoy the win here. I can't believe it," said Assinger, 28. "The wind up there was very difficult but I just had to ski it and accept it."

Assinger's best previous finish in downhill this season was eighth in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. He won a Super-G in Bad Kleinerkirchheim, Austria, on Dec. 22.

The 31-year-old Maher, a winner once this season in World Cup downhill, said the course itself was in perfect shape but that the race — delayed by gusty wind and snow on Saturday and Sunday — should not have been run.

"The conditions were impossible to ski in, they shouldn't have started the race," Maher said. "It's too bad I was just one-hundredth behind — but I'm just happy to be second and finished."

Trinkl's third place was his best World Cup downhill finish this season, but he said he was thinking more about surviving than scoring points.

"I can't enjoy the third," said the 25-year-old Austrian. "I'm just happy to be in one piece. It was so much faster than in training runs."

"It was fast and I just tried not to panic," said Kitt. "Going with the race today was O.K. — we had to get racing after the delays here."

The men's downhill on the 3,610-meter Veleta course was postponed on Saturday and Sunday because of new snowfall and gusty winds, which may have put pressure on judges to run the race Monday under difficult conditions.

Fifteen of the world's best slalom skiers, led by Italy's Alberto Tomba, refused to race Saturday, in part because of a long-standing dispute with the International Ski Federation.

Spanish World Cup organizers said the cancellation of the slalom cost them \$3 million to \$5 million in lost television and sponsorship revenues.

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — Christina Meier led Germany on Monday to a sweep of the medals in a women's World Cup giant slalom, the last test event here before the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Meier, who led her closest rival by six-tenths of a second after the first run, won it by just four-hundredths, clocking a combined time of 2 minutes, 22.06 seconds down the Hafjell Olympic course.

Martina Ertl and the downhill specialist Katja Seizinger completed the German sweep, clocking 2:22.10 and 2:22.75 respectively.

It was the second World Cup victory for Meier, 27, who did not qualify for the German team in the World Alpine Ski Championships in Japan last month. She won her first race, also a giant slalom, in Aspen, Colorado, in 1988.

"It was the last giant slalom victory for Germany and now it's mine the next time," she said. "It's a long time. It's the Olympic course and it's a good thing to win on it."

"It's a very good course," she added. "It's icy, it's steep, it's good for GS."

Marianne Kjoerstad of Norway, who trailed Meier by .62 after the first run, made a mistake on the upper part of the course and never recovered. She dropped back to 12th.

Anne Berge, another Norwegian, who was fourth after the first run, just missed the podium, finishing one-hundredth of a second behind Seizinger in 2:22.76.

Vreni Schneider of Switzerland failed to qualify for the second run for the first time in her brilliant career, placing only 34th in the morning. The top 30 qualify for the second run.

Schneider's disappointing run came only a month after she failed to finish the slalom and the GS at the world championships.

Anti-Olympic Attack in Berlin
BERLIN — The windows of eight banks were smashed and the keyholes of 20 more pried open by what police said were left-wing opponents of Berlin's bid to host the Olympic Games in 2000.

Three men were arrested. Police said branches of the Berliner Bank had put advertisements in their windows backing the city's widely opposed bid to host the Games.

Critics say the money would be better spent on reviving depressed East Germany.

Milan officially withdrew its bid for the 2000 Olympics, but officials said the city intended to bid for the 2004 Games.



SOMETHING'S FISHY HERE — Nigel Mansell, so they said, test drove two dolphins Monday at the Sea World amusement park at Gold Coast, Australia. Mansell, last year's Formula One champion, is to make his debut in Indy car racing Sunday.

Baumann Wins the 60 Second Time

TORONTO — Julie Baumann of Switzerland won the 60-meter hurdles at the World Indoor Track Championships, two hours after a mid-race collision with Michelle Freeman of Jamaica had knocked Baumann out of a certain medal.

In the first race, Freeman hit the fifth and last hurdle and strayed into Baumann's lane, forcing officials to re-run the final. The second time around, Baumann triumphed in 7.96 seconds Sunday.

"It was a good race, but I was a little careful because I was afraid of making an error," Baumann said. "Justice was served."

Lavonna Martin-Floreal of the United States kept the silver she won in the first race, while Patricia Girard of France took the bronze by edging Julia Graudyn, the hard-luck Russian who won the first race.

Javier Sotomayor of Cuba, the Barcelona gold medalist in the high jump, took the indoor title as well, clearing 2.41 meters (7 feet, 10 1/2 inches). Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden, who won a bronze medal in 1992, was second with a jump of 2.39.

Steve Smith of Great Britain, the reigning world junior champion, was third at 2.37.

Inna Privalova of Russia, fourth at 200 meters in Barcelona, won her race in 22.15. Melinda Gainsford of Australia's was a distant second in 22.73, with Natalia Voronova of Russia third at 22.90.

Gennaro Di Napoli won the 3,000-meter run, and stood to receive a \$50,000 payment from the Italian track federation.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		ATLANTIC DIVISION	
New York	42-18	700	18
New Jersey	36-25	390	47
Boston	33-28	341	97
Orlando	29-30	292	127
Milwaukee	26-33	241	178
Philadelphia	20-39	239	229
Washington	18-43	217	250

CENTRAL DIVISION	
Chicago	42-20 477
Cleveland	40-21 454
Charlotte	31-31 309
Indiana	29-32 275
Detroit	27-33 250
Milwaukee	24-37 231

WESTERN CONFERENCE		MIDWEST DIVISION	
Utah	40-21 454	40-21 454	
San Antonio	38-21 431	38-21 431	
Phoenix	35-26 374	35-26 374	
Denver	25-35 277	25-35 277	
Minnesota	14-45 227	14-45 227	
Dallas	4-59 87	4-59 87	

PACIFIC DIVISION	
Phoenix	46-14 767
San Antonio	42-20 477
Seattle	35-21 389
L.A. Lakers	32-28 354
L.A. Clippers	31-31 330
Golden State	25-36 278
Sacramento	20-41 258

SUNDAY'S RESULTS	
Chicago	99-97 Detroit
Atlanta	111-107 Orlando
Phoenix	111-107 Sacramento
San Antonio	111-107 Dallas
Seattle	111-107 Portland
Utah	111-107 Denver
Los Angeles	111-107 Houston
San Jose	111-107 Phoenix
Portland	111-107 Seattle
Golden State	111-107 Memphis
San Antonio	111-107 Dallas
Phoenix	111-107 Sacramento
San Antonio	111-107 Dallas
Phoenix	111-107 Sacramento
San Antonio	111-107 Dallas
Phoenix	111-107 Sacramento

TENNIS

DAVIS CUP

America's Zone
Americas 3, Costa Rica 0
Guatemala 2, Barbados 0
Eastern Caribbean 2, Trinidad and Tobago 1
El Salvador 2, Bolivia 1.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALE CONFERENCE		PACIFIC DIVISION	
Pittsburgh	42-21 670	42-21 670	
Washington	33-27 573	33-27 573	
Houston	32-29 567	32-29 567	
New Jersey	32-29 567	32-29 567	
N.Y. Islanders	32-30 567	32-30 567	
Philadelphia	32-31 567	32-31 567	

ATLANTA DIVISION	
Montreal	42-23 670
Quebec	38-22 607
Boston	37-24 607
Buffalo	33-36 570
Hartford	29-43 459
Ottawa	9-57 422

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE		NORTH DIVISION	
Chicago	38-22 607	38-22 607	
Detroit	37-24 607	37-24 607	
Toronto	36-24 607	36-24 607	
Minnesota	32-29 567	32-29 567	
St. Louis	32-30 567	32-30 567	
Tampa Bay	31-31 567	31-31 567	

SMYTH DIVISION	
Washington	37-24 607
Los Angeles	36-24 607
San Jose	35-25 590
San Jose	35-25 590

SUNDAY'S RESULTS	
Chicago	3-1 Pittsburgh
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto
Edmonton	3-1 Toronto

ONE-OFF TEST	
India vs. Zimbabwe, third day	Monday, In New Delhi
India first innings (overnight): 411-4; 536 for seven wickets declared.	
Zimbabwe first innings: 150-3	

ONE-OFF TEST	
England vs. Sri Lanka, third day	Monday, in Colombo
England first innings: 380	
Sri Lanka first innings (overnight): 140-1; 408-8	

THIRD TEST	
Australia vs. New Zealand, fourth day	Monday, in Auckland
Australia first innings: 139	
New Zealand first innings: 224	
New Zealand second innings: 148-5	

SIDELINES

Couples Wins Honda Classic Playoff

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (UPI) — Fred Couples, who blew a four-stroke lead during the round, shot par on the second playoff hole to defeat Robert Gomez and win the Honda Classic golf tournament.

Couples shot 70 for the final round with a 32 on the back nine, carded 68 to tie Couples at 9-under-207 after 54 holes Sunday. The tournament was shortened to three rounds because a severe storm wiped out Saturday's round.

Second-round leader Larry Mizze shot 72 and finished third at 208, one shot ahead of Dick Mass.

For the Record

Sergio Cagnotti, president of the Lazio soccer team, still basking in the tie against runaway Italian league leader AC Milan that Monday that "I have big surprises in mind and we're working to put together a great team" next season.

The French estamara Commodore Explorer is racing toward Cape Horn and, having covered more than 16,400 miles at 15.95 knots, needs by average 12.8 knots for the remaining 11,400 miles to sail around the world in less than 80 days, its Paris headquarters said Monday. (Reuters)

Adético Madrid and Olympiakos of Athens were given "a severe warning" Monday by UEFA following their violent European Cup Winners' Cup match this month that saw several blatant fouls and post-match fights. (Reuters)

Quotable

Derek Harper of the Dallas Mavericks, asked why he was reading a book called the "Psychology of Winning" in the locker room: "It's keeping me sane."

Todd Benzing on playing last year for the Los Angeles Dodgers: "Sitting on the bench for a team that loses 99 games — that's as close to the bottom of the barrel as you can get." (UPI)

Comedian Dean Cain: "In the original Olympics, they competed completely naked. That'll cut down on your product endorsements."

SKIING

MEIER'S DOWNHILL

Monday in Sierra Nevada, Spain: 1. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1 minute 55.64 seconds; 2. Daniel Maher, Switzerland, 1:55.84; 3. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:55.71; 4. A.J. Kitt, United States, 1:56.06.

2. Christine Fie, France, 1:56.30; 3. Cory Miller, Canada, 1:56.38; 4. Pierre Vuillemin, Norway, 1:56.37; 5. Ulf Arne Lundberg, Sweden, 1:56.41; 6. Adrian Davila, France, 1:56.42; 7. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.43; 8. Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 1:56.44; 9. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.45; 10. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.46; 11. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.47; 12. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.48; 13. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.49; 14. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.50; 15. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.51; 16. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.52; 17. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.53; 18. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.54; 19. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.55; 20. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.56; 21. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.57; 22. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.58; 23. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.59; 24. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.60; 25. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.61; 26. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.62; 27. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.63; 28. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.64; 29. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.65; 30. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.66; 31. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.67; 32. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.68; 33. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.69; 34. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.70; 35. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.71; 36. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.72; 37. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.73; 38. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.74; 39. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.75; 40. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.76; 41. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.77; 42. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.78; 43. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.79; 44. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.80; 45. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.81; 46. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.82; 47. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.83; 48. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.84; 49. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.85; 50. Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 1:56.86; 51. Peter Runggaldier, Austria, 1:56.87; 52. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:56.88; 53. Armin Assinger, Austria, 1:56.89; 54. 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SPORTS BASKETBALL

NIT Gets The Best Of the Rest Big Ten Grabs Half of Top Seeds as NCAA Names Its Teams

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Georgetown, missing from the NCAA field after 14 straight appearances, accepted a berth to play in the 56th National Invitation Tournament.

The Hoyas (16-12) will play their first game Thursday night at Arizona State (18-9).

Other perennial powers left out of the NCAA field who accepted NIT berths were Oklahoma and UNLV. They will play Wednesday night when the 32-team event begins at campus sites.

UNLV (21-7), perhaps a surprise entry because it is a senior-dominated team in Rollie Massimino's first season as Jerry Tarkanian's successor, will host to Southern California (16-11).

Oklahoma (19-11) will be host to Michigan State (15-12).

In other games Wednesday, it will be Florida (16-11) at Minnesota (17-10), Miami of Ohio (20-3) at Ohio State (15-12), Rice (17-9) at Wisconsin (14-13), and Georgia (15-13) at West Virginia (16-11).

Other games Thursday are St. Joseph's (18-10) at Southwest Missouri State (17-10), Alabama-Birmingham (17-13) at Alabama (16-12), James Madison (21-8) at Providence (17-11), Auburn (15-11) at Clemson (16-12), and Boston College (16-12) at Niagara (23-6).

The first round concludes Friday with Jackson State (24-8) at Connecticut (15-12), Virginia Commonwealth (20-9) at Old Dominion (20-7), Pepperdine (22-7) at Cal Santa Barbara (18-10) and Houston (21-8) at Texas-El Paso (20-12).

The Big East, Southeastern and Big Ten each has four teams in the field.

Second-round and third-round games also will be at campus sites. The second round will be March 22-23, and the third March 24-25.

The semifinals will be March 29 at Madison Square Garden and the finals will be at the Garden on March 31.

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Although it didn't get as many NCAA tournament berths as the Big Eight and ACC conferences, the Big Ten got 50 percent of the No. 1 seeds in this year's college basketball playoffs.

Indiana and Michigan, both of which gained last year's Final Four, as the semifinals and final are called, were joined by top-ranked North Carolina and Kentucky as No. 1 seeds in the 64-team field.

It's the first time since 1985, when St. John's and Georgetown of the Big East were selected, that two teams from the same conference drew top seedings. Three Big East teams — those two plus eventual champion Villanova — reached the Final Four that year.

Five Big Ten schools were named to this tournament, while the Big Eight and Atlantic Coast Conference each got six teams into the field, which now begins a three-week rush toward the national championship game April 5 in New Orleans.

Left out were some of the nation's most high-profile teams, including Georgetown (16-12), Oklahoma (19-11) and UNLV (21-7), in its first year under Rollie Massimino.

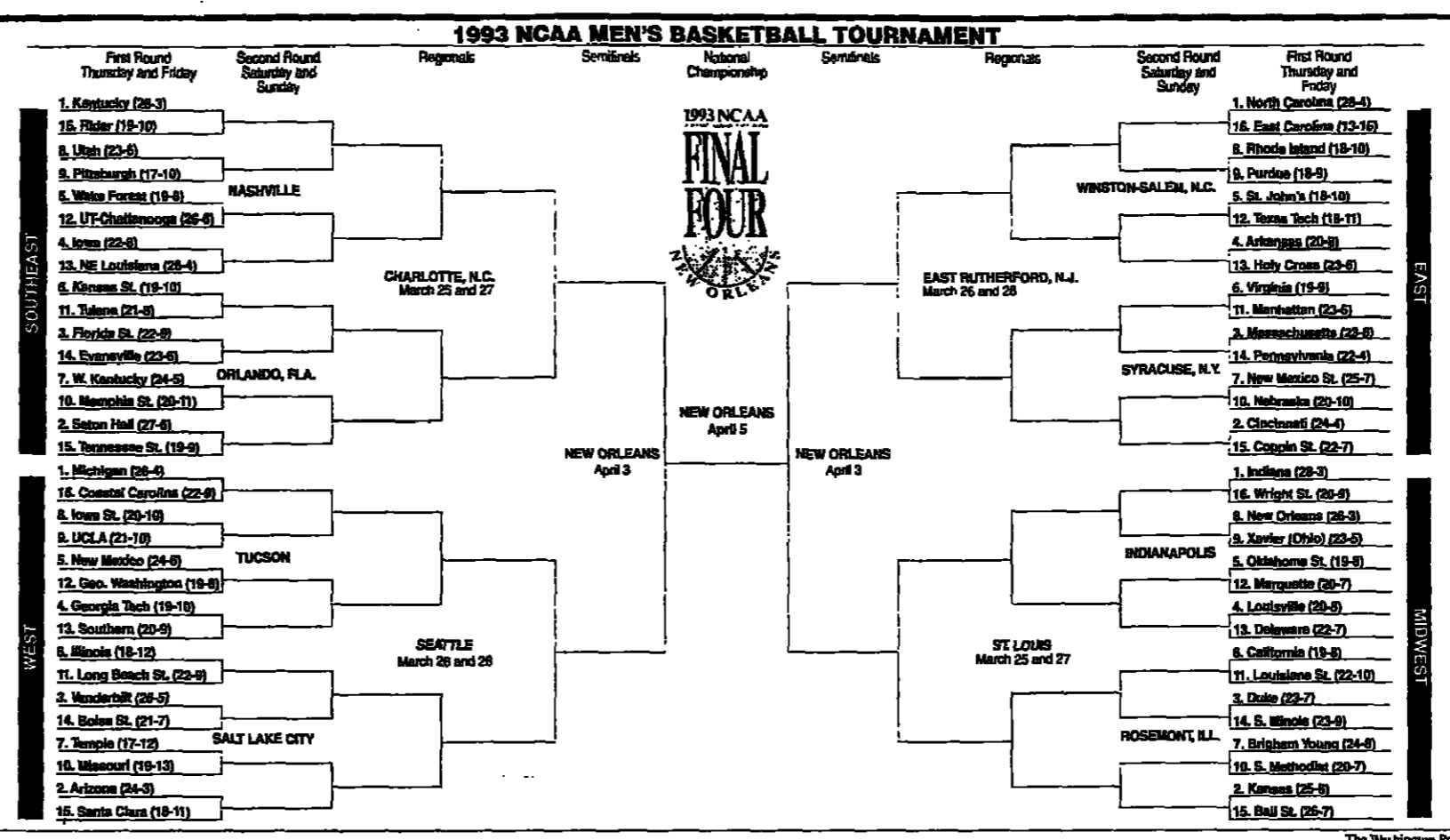
"They were 5-5 in their last 10 games," Tom Butters, chairman of the nine-man selection committee, said of UNLV. "I felt they, like several schools, really had the tournament in their hands with 10 games to play, and weren't as successful as they might have been."

No league has a greater percentage of teams than the Big Eight, or more to prove. It also had six last year, but had only one member get as far as the third round.

"I'm confident we'll do much better this time around," said Big Eight commissioner, Carl James. "I like all our first-round matchups."

Second-ranked Indiana (28-3), which lost to Georgia Tech in Sunday's final of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament, plays East Carolina on Thursday at the East Regional in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. East Carolina (13-16) is the first team since Montana State in 1986 to enter the tournament with a losing record.

Fourth-ranked Kentucky opens Friday against Rider (19-10) in the Southeast Regional in Nashville.



The Washington Post

been through it all once is a tremendous asset.

Indiana plays Wright State (20-9) Friday at the Midwest Regional in Indianapolis, while Michigan opens the same day against Coastal Carolina (22-9) at the West Regional in Tucson, Ariz.

Top-ranked North Carolina (28-4), which lost to Georgia Tech in Sunday's final of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament, plays East Carolina on Thursday at the East Regional in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. East Carolina (13-16) is the first team since Montana State in 1986 to enter the tournament with a losing record.

Fourth-ranked Kentucky opens Friday against Rider (19-10) in the Southeast Regional in Nashville.

North Carolina, which has reached the final 16 in each of the past 12 years, extended its national-leading streak of NCAA appearances to 19. However, the next two longest strings were snapped.

Georgetown, which had played in 14 consecutive NCAA tournaments, wasn't invited because of its mediocre record. Syracuse, which has appeared in the last 10 tournaments, had a good enough record (20-9), but is on NCAA probation and barred from postseason play.

UNLV and Oklahoma failed because of poor performances against Division I teams, Butters said.

Butters, the Duke athletic director in his first year as committee chairman, said the rash of tournament upsets made things difficult.

Among others, North Carolina lost in the ACC and Kansas was knocked out of the Big Eight.

"I haven't had time to count the number of upsets we had this weekend," Butters said. "I wish someone would tell me it's an inordinate number so I won't think I'm crazy." He said it seemed like every time things were on course, something would happen somewhere to change that.

Duke, seeking its third straight NCAA championship, is the No. 3 seed in the Midwest. The eighth-ranked Blue Devils (23-7) play Southern Illinois in the opening round at Chicago.

"I don't know what we can do to be able to get on a run to win a national championship," said a

Duke guard, Bobby Hurley. "It's hard to put something inside of us to make us want to do it each time we step out on the court. It's not there right now."

The Southeastern Conference and the upstart Atlantic 10 each got four bids, while the Big East, Great Midwest, Pac-10 and Western Athletic each got three.

The Atlantic 10 commissioner, Ron Bertovich, said he wasn't surprised that his league got four invitations: Temple, George Washington, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. "I've been saying four all week," he said.

Other strong teams left out included Providence (17-11), Minnesota (17-10), Idaho (24-8), Niagara (23-6), James Madison (21-8),

Cleveland State (22-6) and Pepperdine (22-7).

Butters said No. 12 seeds George Washington (19-8) and Marquette (20-7) got two of the last at-large bids.

"A cluster of teams looked similar," Butters said. "You put them through the nitty gritty and it came out in their favor."

Despite a 24-3 record, a Pac-10 championship and No. 6 national ranking, Arizona was seeded second in the West behind Michigan.

"When you measure what each did and Michigan's strength of schedule — it's one of the most difficult in the country — it came out like it is," Butters said.

Duke has made five consecutive Final Fours and six of the last sev-

en. For that streak to continue, the Blue Devils must survive a regional that includes Bob Knight's Indiana team and Roy Williams' Kansas squad.

In addition to Arizona, the other No. 2 seeds are Seton Hall in the Southeast, Cincinnati in the East and Kansas in the Midwest.

The Southeast and Midwest appear to be the toughest regionals, while the East is clearly the weakest.

Along with fourth-ranked Kentucky and No. 9 Seton Hall, the Southeast features No. 10 Florida State, No. 12 Wake Forest, No. 17 Iowa and Kansas State. The Midwest has No. 2 Indiana, No. 7 Kansas, No. 8 Duke, No. 16 Louisville and No. 21 Oklahoma State.

The top four seeds in the East are ranked, but only North Carolina is ranked among the top 10.

Several high seeds will be playing opening games in their home state. North Carolina is in Winston-Salem, Indiana in Indianapolis and Florida State in Orlando.

All of the teams in last year's Final Four are highly seeded this year: Indiana and Michigan are No. 1 seeds, Cincinnati is a No. 2, and Duke is a No. 3.

That was the expected grumbling from some of the teams that were not selected for the tournament.

Minnesota "always gets screwed when it comes down to whatever — officiating calls, poor calls, 5-second calls. We always wind up getting screwed in the end," said its coach, Clem Haskins, whose 17-10 Cougars are now bound for the NIT.

"I think this team deserves better," said Providence's coach, Rick Barnes. "Our kids did everything they had to do in the second half of the season. We were 8-3 in our final 11 games, losing to the top three teams in our league. We think we proved how good we are by the way we played Connecticut and Seton Hall in the Big East tournament. This is a very good basketball team."

But as John Thompson of Georgetown, the coach of another NIT relegated team, said, "We have nobody to blame but ourselves. We put ourselves in this position."

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ART BUCHWALD

Every Base Is Essential

WASHINGTON — The news that the Clinton administration wants to close half of the military bases in the United States has sent shock waves throughout every congressional district in the United States. It's not the national security of America that's at stake, but the economies of the towns and cities where the bases are located.



Buchwald

You can now see a long line of senators, congressmen, mayors, governors and lobbyists around the Pentagon waiting to plead their case for their own military installations.

at the bottom of the picture. "What do they look like to you?" "They look like hockey pucks." "Aha! That's what the Canadians would like you to believe — nothing more than hockey pucks. But hockey pucks don't have noses coming out of them. In truth, they are missile silos aimed straight at the heart of America."

The governor went on to the next photo. "If we learned anything from World War II it is never to trust the Canadians. The only thing they understand is raw power. They must be shown that we will retaliate if they start anything."

A Coup for U.S. Museum

By Soren Melikian International Herald Tribune LONDON — Dealer sources report that a major landscape painting by Bernardo Bellotto between 1756 and 1758 has been acquired by the National Gallery in Washington for "about \$10 million." The picture shows the fortified castle at Königstein in the Dresden area.

rector of the National Gallery, and the dealers who bought it in partnership, Bruno Meissner of Zurich and Konrad Bernheimer of London and Munich. The dealers bought it at Sotheby's on Dec. 11, 1991, for \$3.41 million, a price that set a world record for the artist.

Inside Black Panthers: A Woman's Story

PARIS — The Black Panther Party has been called, by The Washington Post, the most important American militant organization of the 1960s and it was certainly the most dramatic: daring, doomed and glamorous enough to attract the white followers defined as radical chic. But little is known of daily life in the party, particularly the daily life of a black woman member.



Elaine Brown recalls her days with Huey Newton.

MARY BLUME his daughter: "It's been six months, 12 shootings and six funerals since we met. I've known you were the right woman since then."

By 1974 most of the party's leaders had been purged or killed and Brown had been named chairman by Huey P. Newton, her lover who was in Cuba on the lam from murder charges. Brown was in charge of \$1 million in party funds and a vigorous free food, legal aid, medical, political and educational program in Oakland, California.

There were no challenges. Then Newton, acquitted of the murder charge, returned, more unruly than ever. After he had the jaw of a woman member broken "for disciplinary reasons," Brown fled to Los Angeles. Newton appropriated the party's funds to support his increasingly expensive drug habit, Brown says, and died in a street fight in 1989.

"Huey should have stayed in Cuba but unfortunately it was Cuba. If it had been Paris he would have stayed," said Brown in an interview, punning in a Sonia Rykiel pantsuit. Newton hated the heat and Cuba's spartan living conditions and would, Brown says, have preferred to live like Mao Zedong. "He loved that every two years Mao would issue a statement, go away for two years, come back and say, 'Know your friends. Know your enemies.' Then go for two years! That's what Huey really wanted to do."

Brown's memoir, "A Taste of Power: A Black Woman's Story," was published this winter by Pantheon in New York and is in its fourth printing with a movie deal in sight. Sometimes funny, often awkward, always impassioned, the book is, she says, not a history of the Black Panther Party but of her own coming of age in the 1960s.

There is much domestic detail about the Panthers (the Fourth of July barbecue patriotically held before the revolutionaries went to North Korea, the decision to drink Champagne instead of Gallo wine in support of Cesar Chavez's grape pickers' strike). There is contentious material and grim documentation of the FBI's attempts to destabilize the party. All this, with Bill Clinton's election, the film "Malcolm X" and the same nostalgia that has brought back bell-bottom pants, may have helped the book. But its real attraction, Brown says, is its affirmation

of the view that the lot of American blacks is no better now than it was then. "I didn't talk to anybody who didn't say what do you think we should do now? Do you think there can be a Black Panther Party again? The conditions in America are such that there has been no settlement of issues so there will be no demise of a movement. O.K., so Ron Brown is in the cabinet, but we had blacks in the Senate in the Reconstruction era."

The party was founded in 1966. "Given the police repression, given the everyday emergency of our lives and the fact that we were doing all these new things and taking on more than we could, we didn't have the time to do what we should have done."

"But when I look around and see the consciousness today, that clearly comes from the Black Panther Party. It isn't Martin Luther King talking, Malcolm X didn't have time to develop. But there are free clinics, people are doing real community work, asking questions, and all those concrete things come from the civil rights movement, you know."

After leaving the party Brown went through two bankruptcies (one of them thanks to Newton using party funds that were in her name) and seven years of psychotherapy. She attended law school, started easily in moot court after her speech-making experience, then wondered about defending a legal system she didn't believe in and dropped out. "The only course I failed was Criminal Procedures, which I thought was pretty funny in view of all the criminal procedures I had been involved in."

She has lived for three years in France with a white Frenchman, a fact which to her surprise was not resented when she went on her book tour. "I am here because the man I love is here," she says simply. She intends to use her book earnings and media clout to build a school and housing and create jobs in the Los Angeles ghetto and sees

no problem in being based in France: "That's why God made airplanes."

Elaine Brown was born in 1943 in north Philadelphia. Her father was a distinguished physician with his wife, to adopt a daughter rather than take on Elaine. She was a top student at an excellent mixed school, Girls High, and idolized Ayn Rand. She says she has always admired power and at the same time often felt she was a "nobody-little-nigger-girl."

"I'm either great or I'm nothing as you may know from reading my book," she says, laughing. "I can't find my way to being mediocre or even just successful."

With a hope of being a songwriter she went from Philadelphia to Los Angeles and became the only black cocktail waitress at the Pink Pussycat Club. Invited one night to go home with Frank Sinatra and his friends, she fell for Sinatra's friend Jay Kennedy, an older white writer who became her lover and mentor and instructor in the civil rights movement.

In 1967 she began giving piano lessons in Watts and rapped with blacks in African dandies who talked nihilist revolution and read poetry. The next year Martin Luther King was shot and Brown had left the poetry readings for the charismatic violence of the Panthers. Huey Newton, whose title was Minister of Defense, was the leader, the son of a half white-half Jewish father and named after Huey Long: nearly illiterate but a brilliant speaker.

He was a startlingly handsome man who from boyhood had carried a hidden ice pick to defend himself from street kids because he had "good," i.e., not kinky, hair, and who perhaps recognized his own instability when, after Cuba, he tried to withdraw from the party and predicted its end.

With hindsight and the benefit of therapy, Brown now describes Newton as a sociopath. "I loved Huey very much. I don't love Huey now. I just see him in his time and place. People still say they'd like to kill Huey and the man's been dead for several years. You couldn't react to Huey, he was just too dynamic and exciting a person to be around."

Analyzing the Black Panthers' charisma now, Brown says that even if they came from large ghetto families each of the party's leaders had been read by his mother to think he was unique. "My analysis is if you were from the ghetto and had been told you were special, then you really had to hate the ghetto and think you deserved something more. Some people say we were media freaks but we were really very dramatic. We were an extraordinary group of people. What other group could have challenged the entire United States system?"

The taste of power referred to in the title of Elaine Brown's book was indeed intoxicating and she admits that she hated Newton for making her flee the party. The power she refers to is also that of a black woman who has decided she need no longer measure herself against whites.

Brown tells of a New York taxi ride with a black woman friend. While the women discussed hairstyles, the white driver, in the way of New York cabbies, injected his opinion and the other woman was deeply offended.

"I said why let a driver get you that upset just because he's white? Do you value his opinion as a white man so much? My attitude was to tell him thank you very much and just turn left here."

PEOPLE

Not Quite Dead: Music As Endangered Species

Line notes from the rain forests: Mickey Hart, the Grateful Dead's drummer, has had no shortage of credits in his three decades with the band, but never before has he shared billing with the Library of Congress. Hart and the Library's American Folklife Center are releasing "The Spirit Cries: Music from the Rain Forests of South America and the Caribbean," the first of a series of Caribbean CDs in the Library's Endangered Music Project. This is hardly easy listening. The rhythms and harmonies are often jarring, always hard to ignore. Alan Jabbour, the center's director and co-producer of the CD, said, "This is endangered culture."

Fernando Trueta's "Belle Epoque" has taken top honors at the seventh annual Goya Awards, winning nine prizes including best picture. The awards are the Spanish equivalent of the Academy Awards. For the second straight year, Sir Georg Solti was awarded the top prize of the Academy of Lyrical Recordings. He won the French Culture Ministry prize for his recording of Richard Strauss' "Die Frau ohne Schatten" with the Vienna Philharmonic and a cast including Plácido Domingo. . . . Talley Beatty, who has choreographed more than 50 works that have been performed throughout the world, is the 1993 recipient of the Samuel H. Scripps American Dance Festival Award.

Shirley MacLaine bears the song of the desert. The actress is selling her homes in California and Washington state and moving to a ranch near Santa Fe, New Mexico. MacLaine, who has written several books on spirituality, wants to write a new book when she settles in.

A church immortalized by Thomas Hardy in a novel has been left \$100,000 in the will of Richard Little-Purty, professor in English literature at Yale University. He left the money to St. Michael's in Dorset, England, featured in "Under the Greenwood Tree."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 16, & 19

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including columns for High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for various cities like London, Paris, and Rome.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday. Includes a map of Europe and text describing weather conditions across different regions like North America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including columns for High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including columns for High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Harare.

Table with weather forecasts for Oceania, including columns for High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Auckland and Sydney.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of March 15.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of March 15.

BOOKS

THE CLIENT By John Grisham. 422 pages. \$23.50. Doubleday. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt. THE opening of John Grisham's latest legal thriller, "The Client," is irresistible. Eleven-year-old Mark Sway is leading his 8-year-old brother, Ricky, into the woods near their trailer-park home in Memphis to give him his first cigarette. While the boys are lighting up behind some bushes, a long, black Lincoln rolls up a dirt road close by and pulls to a stop.

car and starts the engine. Ricky wants to run home, but Mark, being older and more streetwise, knows what he must do. He crawls to the rear of the car, removes the hose from the exhaust and sneaks back to the bushes. The man climbs out, weeping and mumbling and holding a bottle of whisky, reattaches the hose and climbs back into the car. Mark pulls the hose loose again. This bizarre ritual continues until the man catches Mark and drags him into the car to die beside him. Inside, the man threatens Mark with a gun and drunkenly explains why he's committing suicide. He's a lawyer who does work for the mob, and one of his clients, Barry (the Blade) Muldanno, has murdered a U.S. senator. Nobody can find the body to use as evidence, but the suicidal lawyer has just learned that

Muldanno hid it under the floor of the lawyer's garage. While the lawyer is telling Mark all this and getting steadily drunker, Ricky removes the hose. Mark then escapes from the car and hides in the bushes again. The lawyer climbs out of the car once more, sees the detached hose and shoots himself in the head. The boys run home. Ricky goes into traumatic shock and has to be hospitalized. What is most astonishing about the opening, which takes all of 20 pages, is how little Grisham does with it in the next 400 pages. "The Client" brings new force to the word anticlimax. But settle into "The Client" for the captivating read it promises. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Robert Byrne ONE mark of a great player is his ability to surmount calamity, a trait impressively shown by Anatoly Karpov in the 55th running of Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands. A Slav Defense becomes a Semi-Slav when Black plays 4...e6 rather than 4...d5. 4...Bc7? 5 cd Nd5 (5...cd 6 Qc3 is strong for White) 6 e3 7 Be7 8 0-0 Be7 9 Qe2 would be superior for White. After 5 e3 Nbd7, the chief Semi-Slav plan is to answer 6 Bd3 by 6...d6 7 Bc4 b5 8 Bd3 and then either 8...a6 or 8...Bb7 to prepare an early counterattack with ...c5. The object of 6 Qe2 is to discourage 6...dc because White would be a tempo ahead after 7 Bc4. After 6...Bd6, the currently popular pawn

sacrifice with 7 g4! had no lure for Karpov, who does not like the unclear when a solid, conservative move like 7 Be2 is available. Gary Kasparov's method of opening the position, 8...e5 9 cd 10 de Nd5 11 Rd1 Nf3 12 Bf3 Qc7, is not refuted, yet Illescas Córdoba lost with it against Vladimir Akopian in Chalcidice, Greece, last year and evidently does not trust it. Karpov acquired the bishop-pair with 15 Nf5 Bf5 16 Qf5 and Illescas Córdoba neutralized the white center with 16...ed 17 cd e5, relying on the point that 18 d5? Qe7! forces 19 Qe5 Be5, winning a piece for Black. But after 18 Be3 cd 19 Bd4 Be5 20 Be5 Qe2 21 Qe5 Re5 22 Rb1 Rb8 23 Bf3, Black's b7 pawn became vulnerable. Illescas Córdoba should have played 23...b6, but after 24 Nd5

Nd5 (24...Nbd7? 25 Nb4!) 25 cd Nd7 26 d6, White's passed d6 pawn is dangerous. His alternative, 23...Re5? 24 Bb7, may have been based on a failure to foresee that 24...Rc4 would have been ruined by 25 Ba6 Rb1 26 Bb4 with an easily winning endgame for White. On 25 Nd5, Illescas Córdoba could not capture a pawn with 25...Rc4 because 26 Ba6 Rb1 27 Rb1 Ra4 28 Rb8 Kc7 29 Bc3 Ne4 30 f3 wins the pinned knight. Karpov could not force a winning exchange of knights with 46 Nf3 Nc4 47 Ne5 Ne3 48 Kf3 Ne2. Yet he soon found a nice way to win with 52 g4 h5 53 Kg4! Kg7 54 f5!, his point being that by opening a front on the far king's wing, the black knights were unable to offer opposition.

Chess board diagram showing a position after 61...Kf8. Includes a list of moves and a table of chess notation.

Table with chess notation and move lists for White and Black pieces, including moves like 1 d4, 2 c4, 3 Nf3, etc.

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